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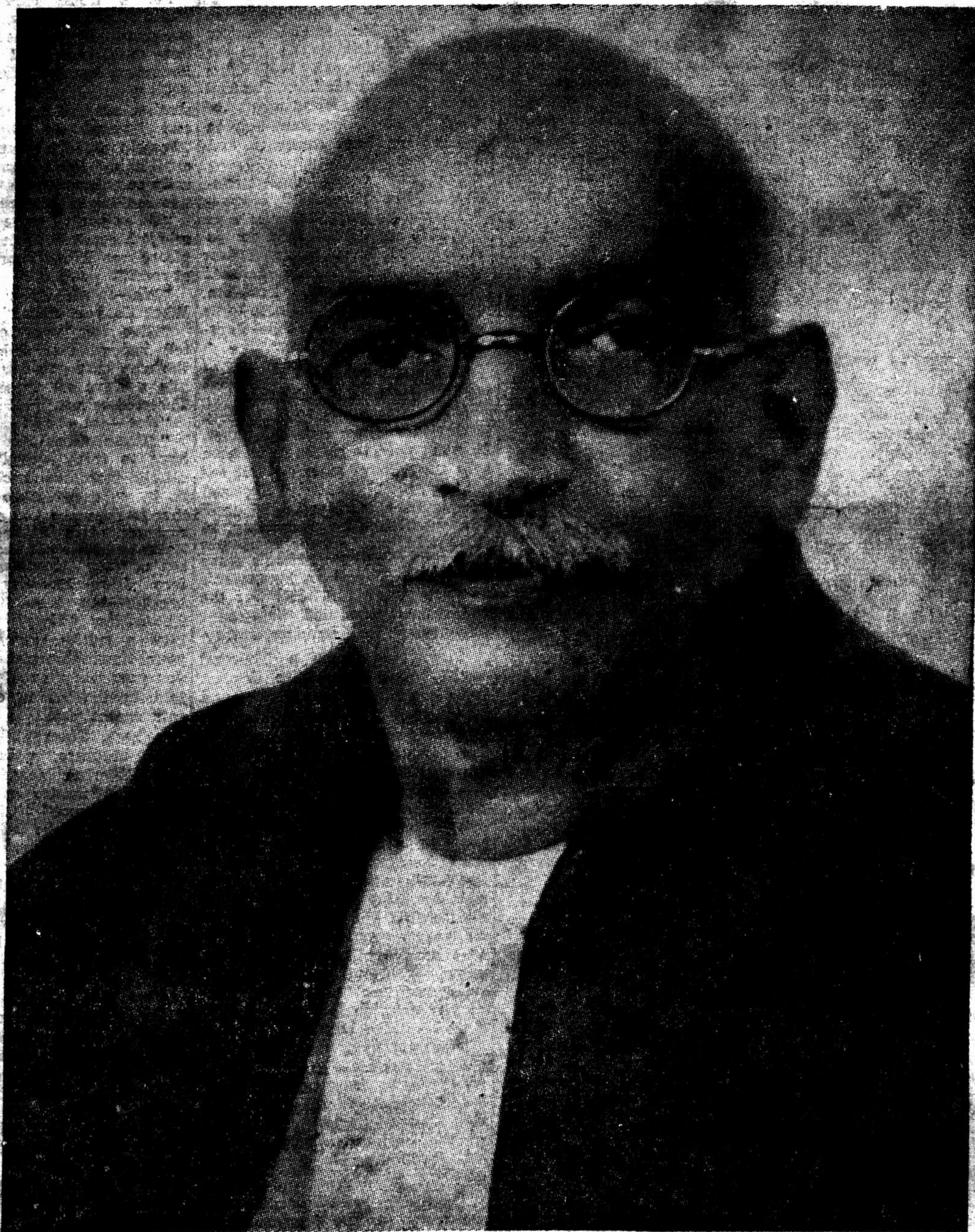


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PRICE FOUR ANNAS

THE NATION'S PILOT



Dr. B. Pattabhi Seetaramayya, President Of The Jaipur Session
Of The Indian National Congress

An American woman's Impressions Of India

(See Page 4)

OUR NEW SERIAL STORY

HOUNDS PASTURE

By Vincent Cornier.

(3RD INSTALMENT)

Hounds Pastures

Synopsis of Previous Chapters
Recalling an ancient family legend, a sound as of a hound howling alters the whole tenor of existence in Thorroldan Priory, a grim old house set on the edge of the Yorkshire moors. Thorrold, the master of the place, has ruled like some feudal baron in it for years. John Barnaby, a general-factotum, rebels. He insolently in forms Benjamin Igod, Thorrold's confidential servant, that he intends to live henceforth in the Priory, without working. Barnaby repeats his insolent ultimatum to Thorrold, and tells a story.

It appears that he met a stranger in Hound's Pasture, a field above the house. This stranger, Magerison, tells Barnaby to take a message to his master. It runs mysteriously: "Tell Thorrold that a man shot a duck in Hound's Pasture—he'll understand." Barnaby notes the effect of the message on Thorrold.

The mysterious Magerison arrives and takes up his quarters in the Priory. It is plain that Thorrold fears him. Magerison tells Dorothy Thorrold, the old man's granddaughter, that he intends to make her his wife. These two have met before: if they have been friends they are now bitter antagonists.

During a violent scene in Thorrold's study the ghostly "Death Hound" howls again. Rushing to the window John Barnaby is fired at from Hound's Pasture. A diamond, not a bullet, wounds him! Magerison then tells Thorrold that the lad is Thorrold's grandson. Thorrold does not deny the fact.

CHAPTER VI.

The Monk is seen

As yet the doctor, summoned from Thewie by Igod, had not arrived at Thorroldan Priory, but John Barnaby was, comparatively speaking at ease. Magerison's deft fingers had been at work. The bone broken by the diamond had been set and the wound itself had ceased to give the agony Barnaby had known when first he regained consciousness.

He lay back in the pillows and smiled wanely at Magerison who was bending above him, a half-filled glass of spirits in his hand.

"Quite all right now, Mr. Magerison," he stated.

"Sure of that?" Magerison's eyes searched into those of Barnaby as augers into wood. "Apart from the pain—of the—the smash up, y' know, you feel your strength is not completely gone? Funny question, I'll admit, but I, have my reasons for asking it."

"No," Barnaby did not hesitate. "I—I'm strong enough, I think."

And Dorothy Thorrold standing near, saw the look on Magerison's face when he softly murmured, "Thank God." She wondered.

She had greater cause for wonder a moment later.

A greyer tinge came down on John Barnaby's face. Bewilderment split its lights like white wedges across his pupils and slowly he gazed about him at

the people in the room. Thorrold had been left to his thoughts. He had remained behind in his study to conjure with the mighty and very sure knowledge that Magerison held in the hollow of his hand every tangled thread of the mystery spun about Thorroldan Priory within the last generation—but Igod, dour, shifty eyed and fidgety, fumbling about any trivial employment that gave him excuses to stay with Barnaby, Miss Dorothy and Magerison the mysterious, represented his master. And there was Mrs. Stevenson, the fussily minded but ample hearted house-keeper, tears very evident in the corners of her pale blue eyes, standing near. She loved John Barnaby as greatly as Benjamin Igod hated him. These were those whom Barnaby surveyed.

"One, two, three, four, five of you," he blankly murmured, counting, "five of you I know—who's the sixth, who's the sixth, I say?"

Magerison bent over the lad and pressed him back among the pillows.

"Quiet, old chap—quietly does it, y' know!"

"Oh, I'm not wandering, Mr. Magerison! Don't y' think that o' me—didn't y' see him, eh?"

"See—see whom?"

"Why, that—that man who was standing there a moment ago—dressed like—one of them old monks, y' know, what used to live—used to live here in t' Priory? Someone 'aving a lark wi' me, or what?"

Really alarmed at last, Magerison slewed about and followed the direction of Barnaby's shaking and pointer finger. Mrs. Stevenson gasped and Dorothy Thorrold instinctively raised one arm as though to ward off a blow and moved a little closer to the stout housekeeper's form.

Igod alone appeared uninfluenced—undisturbed. There was nothing to be seen.

"Happen t' Maister wor reight when he says o' ye that y' mun ha' Thorrold blood in y' veins, John Barnaby," he snarled. "First tha' brings t' Death Hound on us, y' devilment, nah tha' sees t' monk what holds it t' leash! Tha' mun not only be a Thorrold but one as good as dead meat an' all; y' fahl-gotten brat, ye—"

In two strides Magerison had reached the wretched old autocrat. With a twist and a heave he lifted him bodily and bent him to his knees. Struggle as he might, Igod, a powerful man despite his years, could not break that terrible hold. Down, down—Igod to his abysmal consternation found himself kneeling before Miss Thorrold and John Barnaby.

"Fahl-gotten brat, eh?" Magerison hissed the words. His face was white and his eyes glowed like little lamps. "Your Yorkshire d'alect, Igod, is a saving grace for once it wraps your meaning gently. But, you old scoundrel—"

"Scoundrel y'sel'—scoundrel y'sel'!" Igod almost shrieked the rejoinder.

"You old scoundrel," Magerison calmly went on, "You'll beg John

Barnaby's pardon, on your knees, for what you've said—and you'll also apologise to—er—Miss Thorrold for using such an expression in her presence."

"Aa—Aa'll see ye i' Hell first—" "I'll see you in gaol if you don't, Igod"

"Really, I—I don't quite see the reason, Mr. Magerison, for such a scene! Besides, as I'm the one most concerned I—" Miss Thorrold got no further. She had broken her self-imposed straits of silence before Magerison—only to bring on her head confusion and humiliation.

"You the person most concerned, Miss Thorrold?" Magerison's icy voice and icier smile were cruel. He still forced Igod on his knees. "You flatter yourself, dear lady! Personally I only included you out of courtesy. You see, Igod's apology in the main, is to be made to John—Barnaby—Thorrold, your brother."

CHAPTER VII.

Thorrold's Admission

A hush like the end of all things fell within the sick chamber. Barnaby tried to rise grew crimson with the painful exertion and fell back gasping. Dorothy Thorrold started back and trembled, and Mrs. Stevenson began, weakly, to moan and cry. As for Benjamin Igod he hung in Magerison's grasp like a blown fox in a huntsman's hands before a kill. His was the expression that sealed the strange denouement with stranger truth.

"Aye, lad—thou's a Thorrold reight enow," his voice droned. "Aa've thought for night hand fifteen years ye wor. Tha' wouldn't find me a-saying Aa'm sorry like this though, if it worn't for the words just spoken." The old man's eyes were lighted by some great flame of relief. "A man what dars't tackle t' Thorrold i' his own house like yon Magerison's done is noan a liar nor a fool!"—Magerison's grasp on the man insensibly released; Igod knew his freedom but still remained on his knees; "Aa allus thought ye a—a nameless bairn—if it be that ye're a Thorrold sound i' t' marriage laws an' all—thou's nowt to fear agin, so long as life bides i' his body, fro' owid Ben Igod!"

"Get up, Igod," said Magerison quietly. Benjamin Igod obeyed.

"Is—is it true? Oh, tell me, Mr. Magerison," Dorothy Thorrold had forgotten petty prides in the majesty of the moment "Is—is John really my—my brother?"

Magerison looked at her with gentleness for the first time since his arrival in Thorroldan Priory. He smiled in his whimsical way and shrugged his shoulders.

"Even the truculent Benjamin has given a free testimony as to my truthfulness," he murmured. "Can you do less than accept it?"

"You are ambiguous—you evade."

"I don't! I'm only—"

"Is John Barnaby my brother or not?"

"He is your brother. Your grandfather has not denied it either. I challenged him with the point just before we carried the lad upstairs, and—"

A sound was at the door behind them. The master of Thorroldan Priory stood there leaning heavily on his stick and looking like a thing new risen from death. His eyes were uncanny things; his whole gaunt body trembled, and the mane of grey hair that was flung back from his high forehead was lack-lustre and damp.

Magerison cocked one eyebrow and sardonically appraised him.

"Eavesdropping again, eh Thorrold?" He insulted the master without compunction. "Your—er—grandson has already told me something of your prowling propensities, now I see 'em for myself! What d'you want?"

"Have—have you told her?"

"Didn't you hear? Yes, I've told them all. Any harm in that?" Roughly, brutally Magerison urged the old man to anger. He succeeded.

For a while Thorrold looked like a fiend, and chuntered like a madman. He wanted to speak but could not find coherency. Magerison laughed, Mrs. Stevenson still moaned and wept; Igod snarled at nothing in particular and listened carefully. Dorothy Thorrold stood aghast before the exhibition her grandfather, usually so austere and self-possessed, was making of himself.

"When you've quite done, Thorrold," Magerison hinted, "will you please set Miss Thorrold's mind at rest?"

"Wh—what d'you mean, sir? What do you mean?"

"Give her your own word—tell her whether John Barnaby, the man that you have held down like a slave all these years is a Thorrold or not."

"Not—not—not!"

"'Fraid Thorrold you'll just have to think again!" Magerison calmly took out a cigarette and lit it. "I'd better go a step further to convince you of the necessity for plain dealing. Is John Barnaby Thorrold not only the son of your eldest son and therefore Miss Dorothy Thorrold's brother—but also the heir of Thorroldan Priory?" Magerison blew a smoke ring. "Now, take your time, Thorrold—I'm giving you your last chance! I've already told Igod what to expect if he gets across with me again—gaol, you hear, Thorrold, gaol! To be more accurate, penal servitude. Now, Ellerton Moresby Thorrold, self-styled master of Thorroldan Priory—answer!"

Thorrold broke at that.

"All—all you have said—Magerison—all—you say is—is perfectly true," he admitted; he closed his eyes.

Dorothy Thorrold walked straight over to the bed and put her lips to those of "John Barnaby."

Very pale and self-possessed she then walked over to Magerison. Frankly, like a boy, she held out her hand; Magerison took it firmly in his own.

"I—I am sorry," she murmured, "that I—I called you what I—"

"Rubbish, girl—rubbish!"

Magerison laughed confusedly.

"Surely to goodness Dorothy, you knew me well enough also to know that I—I wouldn't butt into your affairs—" His voice trailed away.

"I thought you two knew one another," rasped out Thorrold. "You—you pretty pair of traitors; I thought you did!"

Neither took the slightest notice.

"Will you tell me all, now?"

"Yes, I think I'd better, Dorothy!" Magerison laughed again. "The time has come, as the wairus said, 'to talk of many things'; let's get down to the study."

"Do you think—do you think, sir, that you can order your ways

(Continued on page 25)

Madras Has Not Abolished The Drink Evil

By Hare Nagg

Madras has not abolished the drink evil. I am not joking. I am in harsh earnest. I feel something ominous is coming up due to a weak understanding of Gandhiji's teaching. I know the October 1931 proclamation and the subsequent actions on the part of the Madras Government to make complete prohibition a complete success. I am not questioning the bona fides of the leaders or officials.

No, Gandhiji has not been betrayed. The people have been. The protestation is all right, not so the performance. Toddy and wine have been trounced, but not the drink demon. The drink demon is coming through another door, in another guise and the very prohibitionists have begun to sing hallelujahs to it.

The other day, the retiring mayor of Madras, a doctor by training and profession, was doing one of his routine duties—viz. presiding over a public function and making a complimentary speech. He was praising Mr. Simon, late Chief Coffee Marketing Officer, for his yeoman service to the coffee industry by popularising Coffee through well-conducted propaganda. (According to Raja-ji's story, the same was originally done in the case of toddy also by a *Jadugar*). If he had stopped there, we would not have felt anxious.

The doctor proudly added that the starting of coffee houses is one of the items in the prohibition programme drawn up by the Madras Government. He ecstatically exclaimed: "May I not love South Indian coffee which is justly famed for its flavour?" He enthusiastically narrated an incident of how at the civic reception to Lord Mountbatten, after tasting the coffee supplied to him, Lord Mountbatten exclaimed: "Why don't I get such coffee in my own place?"

ONE EVIL REPLACED BY ANOTHER

To those who have not been to South India, I should pass on this information that there is "not" a village that has not a coffee hotel. (Yes, there are at least a few villages that never had a toddy shop for themselves). Every railway station, bus stand, or bazaar nay, every street in every town, has its coffee hotel. The larger towns have their catering establishments in which coffee is a speciality.

There is a place in the South by name Trichinopoly—it is now Tiruchirappalli. There is one coffee hotel near the Rock Fort temple. While I had been there, I used to go in for very early morning walks. At about 3-30 a.m. I used to see people busy on the road leading to the Rockfort temple on the one end and the Catholic church on the other. I thought they were all going to the temple or the church. No, they had the same destination—that hotel, one 'Ambi-Iyer coffee hotel'. I saw them one day getting into the hotel (just then opened) and out of curiosity I also peeped in to see the customers in action. I was immediately reminded of scenes in toddy shops.

Madras: where is your boasted vision? You have exchanged one master for another. Instead of removing the evil, you have replaced one by another. Drink demon rules you still. Only it is no longer the crude toddy demon. It is now the fashionable comely looking, twin demons—Coffee and Tea. Formerly at least there was a hope of salvation. Now you seem to be sealing your

doom. Toddy and wine at least were in bad repute. And few wept when they were shown the way. Now coffee and tea are coming to stay, to slay.

COFFEE TOO HAS ITS ADDICTS

One of the most serious objections against drink is that it makes the addict lose his head. But, pray, what is the difference between toddy and coffee. The toddy drinker is mad when he has his bottle of toddy and the coffee-drinker is mad when he does not get his periodical cup of coffee. While toddy has only men addicts, coffee has women addicts too and the latter are in a majority. No coffee at 7 a.m. and 3 p.m. means headache—a headache that is as inscrutable and as sure as death. It can be cured only by that panacea, a cup of coffee or tea.

If I am not offered a cup of good coffee at your house, I grow mad with anger. If the coffee you take is fine, I am mad with jealousy. If the coffee at my father-in-law's is bad, I am mad with revengeful feeling. If the milkman strikes work for a day, all are mad in a house, the mother against the milkman, the father against the mother and the children against the father. Hot words rend the air and feelings run high and only a cup of coffee hailing from the kitchen can silence the eruption.

Perhaps you have one further difference. The toddy drinker is mad with toddy and the coffee drinker is crazy with coffee—one is ashamed of his madness while in his senses, but the other gloats over his craziness all the time.

Another sound stock argument against toddy is that it takes a big slice of the poor man's income. I want to know, how coffee is better. Coffee is in fact bad, worse. It takes a bigger slice of your income. Coffee and its paraphernalia cost a middle class more than food itself. Recently at Madras an understanding lady confided to me that in her house Rs. 135/- a month is spent on coffee alone and the gentleman's income is a feeble 250/- p.m. What should this be so? The knowing will tell you that you should not take raw, milk-water coffee.

There is, however, mather school which looks upon coffee and tea as staple food: about (them later). You should have something with it. Everybody knows the food content and the economic content of that "something". It is cheap eatable, fried in crude oil, and sold at such a price that the customers are swindled, and doublecrossed in public, in day light and with their apparent consent.

DELETERIOUS EFFECT ON HEART

Coffee is a drink, we said. A good many doctors consider it to be a poison to boot—a civilized poison, if you will. To us human beings, however, poison is not poison if it gives us conventional pleasure, if it is not in bad repute.

Coffee is not food. To say one takes tea for food is either idiocy or hypocrisy. It is taken for the stimulating effect of its alkaloid, caffeine and also because of the aromatic flavour which comes from its volatile oil, coffeeol. The regular tea drinker may not know, but the tannine contained in tea and coffee interferes with diges-

tion and the 11th hour preparation by will tell you that tea or coffee produces insomnia. That for all practical purposes coffee is the staple "food" of South India and tea that of North India does not alter the fact. Coffee is not food.

Coffee is not food. It does not increase muscular power; neither does it promote recovery from fatigue. Coffee or tea does not increase productivity, mental or physical. Says Dr. J. F. Williams, a front rank New York doctor "It should be remembered that both tea and coffee do not nourish the body: they offer nothing useful in the building of good tissues. Although used in very moderate amounts, both tea and coffee are probably not injurious to mature, healthy people, boys and girls should not form the habit of using either if they desire normal, healthy growth." And still the first thing that is poured into the mouth of a modern child is a spoonful of coffee or tea and the last thing that a grandma or grandpa gulps in his a cup of hot tea or coffee. Still we argue that stunted growth is in the family line. The audacity.

The Twins—it is said—are stimulating but non-intoxicating. The poets exercise their license to sing of the cup that cheers but never inebriates. But as a matter of scientific experimental fact, they irritate instead of cheer and stimulation and irritation lie very close together. Coffee or tea taken regularly in any little quantity causes cardiac irritability and produce rapid heart action. "Even a dilute cup a day" says Dr. James S. McLester "will when the heart is already irritated, as in hyperthyroidism accentuate the disorder." It is conventional commercial considerations that make some of our tyros say: "In moderation (i.e. one cup a day) no appreciable harm is done by them. But more is definitely harmful." And the latter part is taintly said and teebly heard.

One doctor cleverly puts it thus: "Tea and coffee are stimulants in common use. Some persons use both without injury as far as they know. Some drink it without any deleterious effect that is noticeable. Actually coffee/tea drinking deranges the eyesight of many people, causing toxic eye conditions. It gives a disordered digestion and produces severe gastric upsets with periodical nausea and vomiting."

"It is a mistake to say these drinks quiet the nerves. Who is so nervous as the old lady who drinks the frequent cups of tea

to quiet her nerves? It is the tea that is making her nerves unsteady. Some people unaccustomed to tea will lie awake most of the night wearing out their energies by sleeplessness if they drink only one cup of tea. It is easy to understand how a person sitting up with a friend who is dangerously ill will take tea or coffee to keep him wide awake. If he has some great duty to perform or trust imposed upon him that will soon be over, there may be possible some reason in stimulating his activities even if he must suffer reaction and depression thereafter. But why any will habitually disturb his/her body with stimulants so as always to keep his/her vital force and reserve energy at a low ebb is difficult to understand". (Dr. J.F. Williams)

It is ideal that all those who believe in good health avoid tea and coffee altogether. "Those people who are victims of nervousness should be particularly careful to avoid stimulating drugs such as caffeine contained in coffee and tea. The ordinary coffee contains 1.5 to 2% caffeine, approximately 2 grams of caffeine to a cup. When we remember that the therapeutic dose of caffeine given by a doctor as a stimulant is 7.5 grams, we can better understand what three or four cups of coffee can do to us. A rapid pulse, sleeplessness, a slight rise in blood pressure and in some people, an irregular heart rate, can come from two or three cups of coffee." (Dr. H. F. Johnson) If you go to South India I am talking of preprohibition days you do not find a single middle class family that goes without three cups of coffee a day of course for each member children included and if you come North, half a dozen is the over limit in respect of tea. Still the Government wants to support, subsidise and supplement the activities of the coffee and tea marketing boards!

I repeat Madras has not scotched the drink devil. I do not question the bonafides of the national leaders. I only want them to think ahead and act. Their responsibility is great.

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The stalwart fighting men in Kashmir, the leaders who spent the best years of their lives in jail, the wire-pulling and gossip of Delhi, tales of black-marketing and bribery in East Punjab and Bombay, the regional patriotism outweighing the larger and far more important national progress, the marked lack of education among the majority of Indian women - - all these give too contradictory a picture to HILDA WIERUM BOULTER when she sums up her

IMPRESSIONS OF INDIA

BY HILDA WIERUM BOULTER

It is almost eighteen months since I landed in Bombay on my first trip to India. I am once more in Bombay, waiting for the ship which will take me back to the United States. And what an eighteen months this has been!

I have witnessed India's rejoicing over her newly won independence; I have seen the devastation wrought by the hideous communal troubles that all too quickly followed that day of rejoicing; I have seen the endless pitiful processions of refugees trudging along the Grand Trunk Road on their tragic trek out of Pakistan; I have seen the Indian soldiers up in Kashmir and Jammu fine stalwart fighting men now for the first time serving proudly under their very own officers; I have met and talked with many of India's leaders—men and women who have spent the best years of their lives in jail, and who are now called upon to take over the complicated machinery of Government during a period that came near to being one of chaos and disintegration, and would have been so had it not been for the courage and wisdom of one or two of these men. I have also witnessed the wire-pulling and listened to the gossip of Delhi—phenomena to be expected, but disconcerting nevertheless. I have heard the complaints of refugees whose affairs are still, they feel, being neglected. I have heard the tales of black-marketing and bribery and corruption both in East Punjab and here in Bombay. I have seen the gradual spread of dissatisfaction and disillusionment among the people who had hoped so much from the attainment of political independence.

All Contradictory

And what do I make of all this that I have seen and heard? My impressions are, to be frank, about as contradictory as India herself. How can they be otherwise?

My preparation for coming to India had been an association of more than ten years with the small group of Indian nationalists living in and around New York who for so many years bravely carried on the task of countering the propaganda against India which has been systematically flooding the United States for the past fifty years and more. Thus, naturally, my interest in India was largely political. I, like most Indians, somewhat naively expected that the political change-over was going to do something in the way of a miracle for the country and its people. I did not actually believe that immediately all poverty, ignorance and disease would cease. But I did have an idea that a new spirit was going to pervade the land which would enable the peo-

ple themselves to work wonders. My readers all know—too well—how the Partition of the country disrupted the vital services, and how terror and bloodshed, arson and loot, well-nigh shattered what was left of the Punjab and soon spread to Delhi and even further. War in Kashmir, a war undeclared but very real notwithstanding, added to the dismal picture. Looking back, I am filled with amazement that India has survived at all. But not only has she survived, but daily life for many millions goes on without much change. Thus my deepest impression is of the deep underlying strength of the Indian people, the "little people"—which enables them to keep plugging along, no matter how adverse the conditions.

Nothing better illustrates that spirit to me than the way in which Indian drivers of buses in the last stage of decrepitude managed to wheedle those ancient vehicles, heavily laden and in the most severe winter weather, over the terrific mountain passes into Kashmir. I simply cannot conceive of any other drivers that I have ever known considering for one moment the possibility of going over the Banihal Pass in a motor vehicle in such a condition. But until late January those tottering senile buses made that trip quite frequently. Then the Indian Army forbade their passage further than Banihal Village. From there on only the heavy army trucks were allowed to brave the fierce winds of the top.

I myself went as far as Banihal Village in a civilian bus, and from there on in an army truck. I shall ever more remember those drivers. To me they symbolize the ability of Indians to work wonders with the worst possible material and under the worst possible conditions. The Army truck was, of course, in good shape. It was the weather that man had to cope with. I wish that space permitted a real description of that trip over the narrow, ice-covered road, in a wind of hurricane strength, with blinding snow in the driver's eyes, and all-eternity gaping beneath us—waiting for us to skid into it.

Provincial Spirit

To come away from this subject which exercises a sort of Poesque fascination for me, and to take up another impression. I have been greatly struck by the intense interest which Indians—and not only the intelligent—take in matters outside India, outside their own experience. One would hardly expect this in a people whose own affairs are in such a momentous state of flux. And simultaneously, the very same people who are really internationally minded are, so far as India herself is concerned, most woe-

fully provincial and narrow. The same man who can be all stirred up about Indonesia, can also be fiercely determined that his children shall not be "forced to learn Hindustani, and shall not forget their own cultural heritage of" Tamil, Telugu, Gujarati, Marathi, Punjabi or whatever the particular local language may be. As though Hindi were not a cultural heritage in itself of which every Indian should be proud. As though India were not the Mother of Tamilians and Punjabis alike. During the 25 years of the Gandhi-led struggle for political independence Indians apparently did feel themselves to be fundamentally Indian. Now, my impression is that there is very grave danger of regional patriotism outweighing the larger and far more important national patriotism. Partition of course gave an enormous fillip to regional as well as communal loyalty. Since nearly all here can see and realize the ills that came of Partition, it is to be hoped that National Unity will soon become the goal, rather than regional and local cultural unities. I think that there is too much real wisdom here for Indians to fall into the trap that was laid for them with such subtle cunning.

I have been greatly impressed by the warm-hearted and sincere hospitality of Indians of every class and community. Surely no people on the face of the earth could do more for a visitor than my Indian hosts have done for me. Which puts me in a very delicate position. For it is from the very intimacy with which I have been received here that I have been enabled to come to certain conclusions concerning Indian society. What I say in criticism of India is said as one mentions the faults of a dear friend, with the hope that one's words may prove to have some constructive value to that friend.

Educational Backwardness

For I could not avoid noticing the marked lack of education along modern and scientific lines of the majority of Indian women; and the ensuing gap between the two sexes; and the disastrous effect of ignorance on the part of so many mothers upon the health of the children. I hope that in the new India there will be universal, free, compulsory education for both sexes through at least the fifteenth year. And I hope that the girls will have special courses in home care of the sick, dietetics, child psychology and sanitation—in all of which subjects too many Indian women are sadly backward, to put it mildly.

Another thing that I have noticed is the curious attitude of the people towards all Government officials, and

vice-versa. Curious to me. For in America we look upon all Government officials, from the President down to the smallest of small officials, as servants of the people, chosen by the people to carry out the will of the people, and responsible to the people for all their acts. They are in no sense our Leaders. Now I am fully aware that the years of alien domination play their part in the subversive attitude of Indians towards their Government. I am also aware that during the years of the struggle for freedom Leaders were a necessity. But I earnestly hope that India will get over this "follow the leader" spirit at a very early date. No matter how great, noble or wise the Leaders—it is healthier for the People to feel that they are making the decisions, and that the Government is their instrument for carrying out their decisions.

Along with this change, and the more scientific education of women as well as men, will come a better sense of civic responsibility, an attention to 'public' health and sanitation. More social service centers, free clinics and playgrounds for the children of the poorer neighbourhoods would be a help. There is a good beginning along some of these lines. But not enough people know about such things.

Courage Of Refugees

The problem of refugees is, of course, a temporary one. But the observer is unavoidably struck by the splendid courage and spirit shown by most of these uprooted folk—Cornnaught Circle in Delhi, with its lines of stalls is an example of the determination of most of them to get on their feet. To one who has seen refugees at close quarters, it is rather sad to hear the unfriendly remarks made by those who were so fortunate as not to have to leave their homes. Refugees are blamed for anything unpleasant that happens wherever they are. Yet surely these people who made out of the Punjab the Granary of India should be welcomed as an asset to any other Province. I hope all this tangle will soon be straightened out.

To put all one's impressions of a country like India, at a time like this, after a stay of a year and half, into the space of a few hundred words is mostly a task of deciding what to leave out. The reader will, I hope, realize that this is the briefest of indications, not in any sense a comprehensive study of the country.

AS I LEAVE INDIA I AM IN A MOOD OF HOPE. SHE HAS HARD WORK AHEAD OF HER. BUT SHE CAN DO HARD WORK. WHEN I SAY THAT IT IS MY EARNEST DESIRE TO RETURN HERE FOR A FAR LONGER STAY—NEED I SAY MORE?

The recent floods in the provinces of United Provinces and Bihar have been unprecedented and the havoc and devastation wrought by them, in spite of all precautionary measures taken by the Governments, was most tragic. In the face of Nature's fury, little could be done to mitigate human suffering, not to speak of the wholesale sweep of cattle, foddler and crops. Why should Nature frown occasionally like this? At times it manifests in the form of huge deluge or smouldering lava from volcanic precipice.

Effective Drainage

An examination of the various consequences of floods leads us to the conclusion that they are not only the results of sudden outbursts of heavy showers, but they are also due to the unsatisfactory nature of the drainage system now prevailing in the country. Normally rain-water passing through rivers drains itself into the sea. From the sea it transforms into clouds and passes on to the cool summits of the hills to shower back again in the form of rains. This is the natural cycle at work. When rain-water collects and passes through rivers in the plains, their water potential is harnessed by the engineers to generate power and electricity to work machines and turbines in factories. Small streams from the main rivers in the form of canals are branched off here and there due to the differences in the geographical set-up of the plains to irrigate lands in and around that vicinity. These canals thus branching off from the main source reduce the volume of

water carried through the river bed. This in turn results in the rivers carrying more of silt which is gradually deposited in their beds through a slow and automatic process. Ultimately the river bed becomes raised and when there is a greater volume of water to be carried either as a result of rainfall or some other cause, the bed is unable to hold the increased quantity of water. This results in the water spreading beyond the river bed thereby causing floods. This is perhaps one of the plausible explanations that a layman could give for the periodical occurrence of floods.

Bridges, Roads And Railways

Other important factors in disturbing the natural drainage of the country are bridges, roads and railways. It is for experts to investigate to what extent bridges change the direction of the rivers. Railways and roads are made on levels raised specially for the purpose. Thus the natural level of the land through which water passes is disturbed and there is a check on the natural flow of water. Because of these roads and railways, as no proper allowance is made to

meet the situation resulting from this interruption, the water takes its own course and spreads to the surrounding area. This also causes floods. Whatever has been said are only the observations of a layman. However, they constitute sufficient ground for the expert engineer to work on the effective and fruitful control of floods.

Allied with this is the problem of properly diverting water from forested areas to places of scarcity to effect improvement in irrigation. The Himalayas, for example, are credited with the phenomenal store of snow. It would be worth investigating how and in what manner these snows could be displaced or melted and utilised for purposes of irrigation. The snows can be utilised for watering "Kharif" and "Rabi" crops at suitable times and the agriculturist may perhaps think of going in for a third crop in the year. If the irrigation Engineer comes to his help and promises abundant supply of water in the summer months when no sowing is otherwise possible.

Artificial Rainfall

The question of artificial rainfall is another important matter which requires investigation not only by the

modern engineer in his scientific laboratory, but by the antiquarian in his oriental library. It would be befitting and interesting to investigate and find out to what extent our ancient literature in the Vedas and other books could help us in this direction. It is a popular belief centuries old, that during a period of drought the performance of 'Havana', brings rains. Subscriptions are raised and 'Havanas' held to propitiate the God of rain, the belief being that as a result of all this there is plenty of rainfall. It would, therefore, be profitable to utilise the knowledge of a set of Sanskrit research scholars to find out relevant portions from ancient literature in this direction and through a supply of the necessary date co-ordinate the work of the modern scientist on this problem. It may be recalled that soon after the last war, an arsenal somewhere in Russia caught fire, as a result of which there was a big blaze and within a few hours a large cloud was observed over that area and a heavy shower of rain was the result. If this could happen through sheer accident, research and experimentation in this direction must necessarily benefit humanity.

Science has set its indelible impress on the world. Man has conquered Nature through a series of innovations and is still conquering it. Who will triumph—Man Or Nature—is not the point at issue. Equipped with knowledge and other facilities, it is for man to utilise them to the utmost advantage. Herein lies the essence of living a happy life and it does lie within the power of man.

Engineer And Nature

BY PANDIT CHANDRDHAR ISSAR



THEY WANT YOUR MONEY



Never before have there been so many counter-feit currency notes in circulation all over the world as there are to-day, says Louis C. S. Mansfield, in this ninth of his series of articles on the crooks who are out to get your money. Today even Governments have gone into the counterfeiting business, both for political ends and as a source of revenue.



SOLD IN BUNDLES.

NEVER before has there been so much counterfeit currency in the world as there is today.

This is especially so on the Continent of Europe where one can find facsimiles of the notes of nearly every important Government.

The number of counterfeit British notes, alone, cannot be much short of £ 100,000,000 worth, though, of course, it is impossible to estimate the quantity exactly.

The majority of these are so good that it is practically impossible to tell them from the real thing. There is no doubt that the bulk of them were deliberately counterfeited by certain foreign Governments who have often used this means as one of their diplomatic weapons to destroy the credit rating of other nations.

By counterfeiting millions of pounds worth of the currency of other nations they gain two advantages. They create a temporary cash credit for themselves and, until the counterfeits are discovered, their agents can buy a considerable amount of goods in small lots. Then when the discovery is made the traders start refusing even the genuine notes of the country concerned whose nationals thus find things increasingly more difficult.

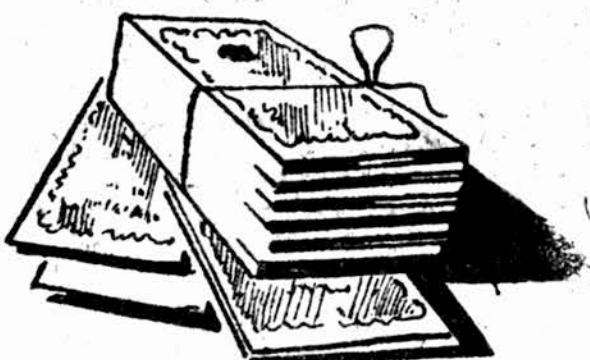
In consequence when Government "A" wants to gain an advantage over Government "B" in a certain area, it simply floods that area with false copies of "B's" genuine currency. The traders start refusing any of "B" currency and confine their buying and selling transactions to notes of Government "A", which not only makes a huge profit out of printing the paper money but can also change almost unlimited quantities of it for goods made in the area.

Detecting Forged Notes

Most of these Government-made counterfeits are almost perfect. The paper-making, the engraving and the printing are all done by experts who have plenty of time and considerable resources behind them. In addition they can work quietly and comfortably without the constant fear of discovery to unnerve them. Consequently, their counterfeits are hard to detect and, in many cases, they can be detected only by bank experts working with delicate scientific apparatus.

Fortunately, the average criminal counterfeiter has none of these aids and it is seldom that he is able to turn out notes which will remain undetected for long. The most he can hope for is that they will not be detected by the victims who change the notes for him. There are many ways by which the average counterfeiter can be readily detected. One of these is the depth of the printed outlines.

Genuine banknotes are printed from engraved plates. When the engraver prepares the plates, he cuts out the lines to varying depths so that some are a fraction higher than the others. This means that when the plates are being used to print the notes, some of the lines press deeper into the paper



MADE "FIVERS" IN CAOL

with the result that the ink lies on the paper at different depths.

Secret Marks

It is only very rarely that counterfeit notes are printed from engraved plates. Usually they are printed with half-tone blocks, lithographic stones or zinc or aluminium plates. In all of these the outlines are exactly the same height so that in the counterfeit, the ink lines all lie at the same level forming a thin uniform outline on the surface of the paper.

Banknotes are protected from counterfeiters in various ways. They are printed only on specially made paper. The design is purposely made extremely complicated so that it will be difficult to follow. The colouring and tinting are chosen to make it hard to copy and secret marks are incorporated into the design.

These secret marks often take the form of intentional defects in the outlines so that, when the counterfeiter comes to copy them he will not be sure whether they were purposely put in or whether they merely happen to be accidents during the drawing or painting.

The presence of those secret marks does not, of course, prove that any

purchases and getting the change in silver. He never put the note direct into the shopkeeper's hand but placed it face up on the counter trusting to the fact that the shopkeepers usually picked it up quickly and put it away in the till without bothering to look at the other side of it. Frequently, he folded the note to hide the fact that one side of it was bare.

Made "Fivers" In Gaol

In the past, some skilful penmen have counterfeited bank-notes by drawing them with pen and ink and hand-colouring them where necessary.

Some years ago, there was quite a flood of hand-drawn copies of the Scottish £ 1 and £ 5 notes and also of the English treasury 10/- and £ 1 notes which were extremely clever bits of work.

In one case, too, a convict who was serving a prison sentence for counterfeiting actually started producing £ 5 notes while he was in gaol. The counterfeits were discovered while they were being smuggled out.

Modern counterfeiters generally work in gangs. And they are careful to get rid of their false money only in very busy places such as race-courses



particular note is genuine. But the absence of them is definite proof that it is counterfeit.

Photographic Methods

Strangely enough, the water used in paper-making has a decided influence of the resultant paper. If two factories set out to make the same type of paper using exactly the same materials the same chemicals and the same methods, it is still very easy to tell one from the other if the two factories have used different water.

That is why Bank of England notes are printed only from paper made with water from one particular stream. No other paper factory is permitted to use this water so it is highly unlikely that any counterfeiter will ever be able to produce paper exactly like the genuine. However, one or two counterfeiters have managed to produce a close approximation.

Nowadays counterfeiters generally make their plates from photographs of genuine notes thus ensuring that they incorporate all the secret marks. The only drawback to this is that all notes made from the same photograph bear the same serial number. In addition even the unintentional, accidental printing flaws in the notes are all carefully reproduced.

Counterfeiters go to amazing lengths in their efforts to produce a note which they can pass off to shopkeepers and other innocent victims.

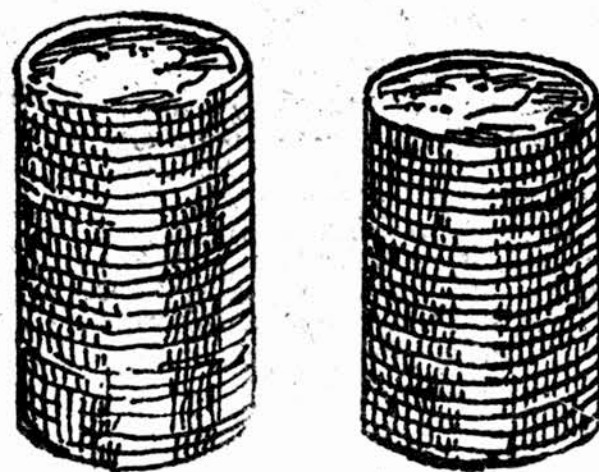
One man used to make photographs of both sides of a genuine note. Then he stripped the emulsion off his prints carefully glued them back to back and coloured them by hand with pen and ink and small brushes.

Another used to double his genuine notes by sitting them in two. Bank-note paper is made of two layers sometimes more. These layers are pressed together when the paper is first made. This particular counterfeiter used to divide the two layers with a safety razor blade thus making two notes from one.

However only one side of his fakes was printed. He concentrated on defrauding busy shops, making small

where the recipients have not time to examine the notes carefully.

The actual printer of the notes very seldom attempts to cash them himself. Around him he has a number of runners "who carry the notes to agents and 'droppers' who actually dispose of them. As a general rule, the 'droppers' work in pairs. One man carries the notes while the other negotiates them one at a time. The 'dropper' gets a single note from the 'holder', walks into a shop makes a small purchase and collects the change. Going back to his confederate he gets another note and repeats the procedure at another shop. In this way, he never has more than one counterfeit note on him at any one time. If the spurious nature of the note is discovered at the time of transaction there



HOW FALSE COINS ARE MADE.



is no evidence against him.

Sold In Bundles

After all, even the most innocent might come into possession of a counterfeit note in the ordinary course of business and the possession of one is easily explained. But if the police find a man with two or more notes on him the case becomes very suspicious.

That is why the actual holder never attempts to get rid of the notes himself. Instead, he watches the 'dropper' carefully. If he sees that the note is questioned he quietly disappears with the counterfeits before he is discovered.

As in most criminal transactions the price generally works out at about ten per cent. of the face value. For fairly good counterfeits £ 10 in genuine notes for £ 100 worth of fakes is a reasonably good price though on one occasion in the case of some amazingly accurate counterfeits I have known the price to go up to £ 50 per £ 100.

Coiners often work on a similar basis, selling a large quantity of their false coins for a small price in genuine money. As a general rule, however, coining is carried on by one or two men who negotiate their own coins as well as make them.

How False Coins Are Made

False coins are made either by stamping them out with dies as the mint does or more commonly, by casting them in moulds made of plaster of paris, moulding-sand or clay. Occasionally bronze moulds are used.

The coiner packs the moulding sand tightly into the two halves of the mould and levels it off. He partly embeds a genuine coin on the lower half of the mould together with a metal rod which reaches from the side of the coin to the edge of the mould. Then he screws down the top half. The pressure ensures that every detail of the top and bottom halves of the coin is faithfully reproduced on the moulding sand, which also takes the impression of the rod. Opening the mould he removes the coin and the rod the latter leaving behind a channel down which the molten metal will run. Screwing the two halves together again, he simply pours in the molten metal which usually consists of antimony, copper, lead, tin or zinc or a mixture of them.

The coin comes out of the mould with a "runner" or stick of metal attached to it. This is the excess metal which has cooled off in the channel. The coiner breaks or cuts this stick off and files the coin to hide the spot where it was attached.

And How To Tell Them

Cast coins are usually not so clean in appearance as those struck with a die. They are often pitted with grains of moulding sand, or with tiny air bubbles. When new, they are usually easily detected owing to those imperfections and also to the fact that the edges of the lettering and the design are not sharp but are rounded. That is why some coiners polish or file down the surface to make the coins look old and also to hide any flaws. One coiner made a practice of leaving his fakes at the bottom of a sandy stream for three months so that the tiny grains of sand, rolling along the bottom of the stream would give them a worn appearance.

Such cast coins often have a soapy feeling and frequently, they do not ring well. Die-cast coins are usually much better imitations, the coiners frequently following the actual procedure carried out by the mints themselves.

Dies gradually wear through frequent use. That is why some counterfeiters do not use their original die for coining. Instead, they keep it as a pattern from which to make the secondary dies which they use in making their false coins.

NATURE'S PERFECT FOOD

MILK FACTS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW

Do you know that every glass of milk you do not take is equivalent to a loss in food value of 9 eggs, half a fowl or a juicy steak? That in terms of nutritive value, four glasses of milk supply all the calcium, 37 per cent of vitamin "A", three-quarters of the vitamin "G", 7 per cent of the vitamin "C", 60 per cent of the phosphorus, 46 per cent of the protein, 30 per cent of the niacin, 28 per cent of the vitamin "B", and 16 per cent of the iron needed to make up a first class adult diet?

By C. J. PAVRI

In simple language, extra milk means health and efficiency in your daily work and better prospects for you. In addition, of course, to your saving quite a bit on the bill of your family doctor.

And so easily attainable if you could only make up your mind about that glass of milk you do not take. But then, we are not milk-minded. We Indians, as a race, have not yet developed that 'milk-drinking habit' which is so wide-spread and so popular among the other progressive peoples of the world.

In America, every morning 50 million quarts of fresh milk are delivered at the doorsteps of John Q Public. He consumes 7.2 pints of milk a week and 25% of the 1,700lbs of the food he is estimated to consume annually is milk and milk products. Truly a fine example of a whole nation drinking its way to health on a coast to coast basis—in every sense of the word.

Meagre Consumption In India

But America is not by any means ahead of other countries in the milk-drinking habit. In Canada, New Zealand, Switzerland, Finland and Great Britain the average consumption of milk per person is 56.8-55.6-49.2-45.5 and 40.7 ounces a day respectively. It is only when we come to our country that the average consumption collapses to a meagre 5.8 oz per day. Considering the importance of milk as a richly nutritive and essential item of human diet the world over, it should, and must, be a matter of immediate concern for us to lay our hands on those 35 ounces of milk a day that are missing from our diet.

To begin with, of course, we must accept the self-evident fact that milk production in India is not at all what it ought to be. We have as many milch cattle as all Europe, including Russia, but they give only one fifth as much milk. And though we have 18 times more cattle than Canada, our milk production is only 5 times greater.

Producer Not To Blame

Then again, while other countries consume as much as 40% of their milk in the nourishing liquid form, we in India, have only 25% of our production coming to us as fluid. Nearly 57% is directly converted into Ghee, and a portion of the rest is utilised in making other dairy products. In this matter, however, no blame can be attached to the producer. As a matter of fact it would be much more profitable for him to sell the fluid milk which the world over, obtains the best price, rather than convert it into Ghee; but he is obliged to do so because there are not enough transport facilities to carry his perishable produce to urban marketing centres. Ghee, on the other hand, can be preserved for a much longer period. Therefore it is quite natural for the farmer-producer who is unable to carry his milk to the

far-flung consumer, to convert it into Ghee.

Which Is The Cart And Horse

The question is, however, are we not milk-minded because of the lack of milk, or 'is there a lack of milk because we are not milk-minded'? Which is the cart and which the horse?

This recalls to my mind a question put to the American people in a special survey carried out under the aegis of the National Food Research Council of America in 1943. The question was: "If less milk were available, what do you think people would do about it?" And then, by way of prompt-

put, voted overwhelmingly in favour of fresh milk for drinking. What's more, the very idea that they might have to miss that familiar glass of milk at their breakfast, lunch and dinner tables, filled them with grave apprehensions, and they even volunteered their own views as to what a milk shortage might mean to the American people.

Some of the typical comments made by the younger groups were



Our cows give on the average only 2lbs. of milk a day; in the West, the average is up to ten times as much. But what better can be expected of wretched, half-starved cattle housed in the squalid dwellings that disgrace our towns and cities. - I.P.F.

ing, a few answers were suggested by the surveyors themselves. These were—Keep milk only for drinking—Use it for making cooking fats—Do without milk foods—Use less ice cream—Stop using milk in Coffee—Use less milk products such as butter, cheese etc.

Suppose we put this question to ourselves and tried to find out our attitude towards milk? What, for instance, would you do if your already meagre 5.8 ounce a day share was threatened with a further cut? Would you treat the threatened cut as a matter of enough importance to do something about? And if you did, would you rather have your meagre milk quota converted into Ghee—or would you to prefer it to come to your doorstep as fresh drinking milk? And would you make your decision off hand, or would it be influenced by your knowledge of the established fact that fresh milk provides far better nourishment than Ghee, and that instead of Ghee you could equally well use vanaspati or sweet oil? Or would you prefer your milk to be converted into butter or sweets etc. etc.?

America Votes For Fresh Milk

The American people, to whom these questions were originally

—A milk shortage will endanger the health of every citizen—it will cut down the pep and vitality of every one—Tuberculosis would cripple the nation—Less milk would not keep us mentally fit—Less healthy future generations—Our teeth would crumble. The comments made by adult groups were less extravagant, but they also stressed that a milk shortage would compel the nation to adapt itself to a radical dietary change.

The broad meaning underlying all these comments is quite clear. In them we see a whole people in revolt at the very idea of losing their milk which they have come to regard as a vital constituent of their way of life; the answer of a people who know that while there is a glass of milk left to lay their hands on, they will always be able to have not only the cheapest but most abundantly nutritive source of health-building food available.

Nature's Perfect Food

Now let your answers—those which you may have thought of—stand comparison with this upsurge of a milk conscious people and see how things measure up. If you find that you are not stirred to any particular extent over the prospect of a further milk shortage, then you might as well

admit that milk just doesn't matter to you. You may or may not have known that milk is called Nature's most perfect food; that one glassful yields as much bone strengthening lime as is contained in 42 slices of bread; that vitamin A, which is an all purpose health building substance and lacking in most of our other staple foods is to be found in that wonderful thing milk; you may or may not have known that milk is the only food which as a single item of diet, is in itself complete by representative of body nourishing substances. However, the fundamental fact still remains that to you milk just does not matter.

Criminal Negligence

If it did we would certainly have done something about it long ago. We would not have just sat back and deplored the inadequacies of our cows, our transport, our buffaloes, our fodder, our milk industry and of our government. The truth is that we have never missed our glass of milk. We don't mind and don't care even if it is adulterated; and if it isn't (a very remote possibility), we proceed to adulterate it ourselves—in a hotch-potch of tea. The milk adulteration cases brought to book are, without exception, due to the finding of our municipal inspectors alone. Rarely, if ever, has a consumer complained about adulteration. In fact, our whole attitude towards milk has been one of almost criminal negligence.

But today, with the rest of the civilized world well convinced about the results which could be achieved through the milk-drinking habit, and already busy evolving ways and means for better milk, higher production and wider consumption, it just won't do if we do not start catching up with them now. If we are to be a part of the coming world, we must prepare to measure up well to coming standards.

If that glass of milk we did not take, can help us towards that end, let us start taking it now. Because if we become milk-minded, we can rest assured that enough milk will be forthcoming.

Motor-Rickshaws For India

LONDON, (By Cable)

India will soon have the latest type of motor-cycle rickshaw, a neat vehicle, easily manoeuvrable in crowded streets. It was exhibited at the recent Cycle Show in London and secured a number of inquiries and orders from Far East buyers.

The vehicle does 64 miles to the gallon. The driver steers by the single front wheel, working the controls of the 250 cc. engine. The power unit is conveniently tucked away at the back where it neither inconveniences the passengers or the driver.



In a predominantly vegetarian country, milk and its products are especially important. Yet as the above diagram indicates, India produces only enough milk to give her people 5 to 6 ounces of milk a day. Compare this with the quantities consumed in the other countries shown in the chart. Lack of milk is one of the chief causes of our appalling infant mortality and low expectation of life. - I.P.F.

STREET SCENES IN JAIPUR



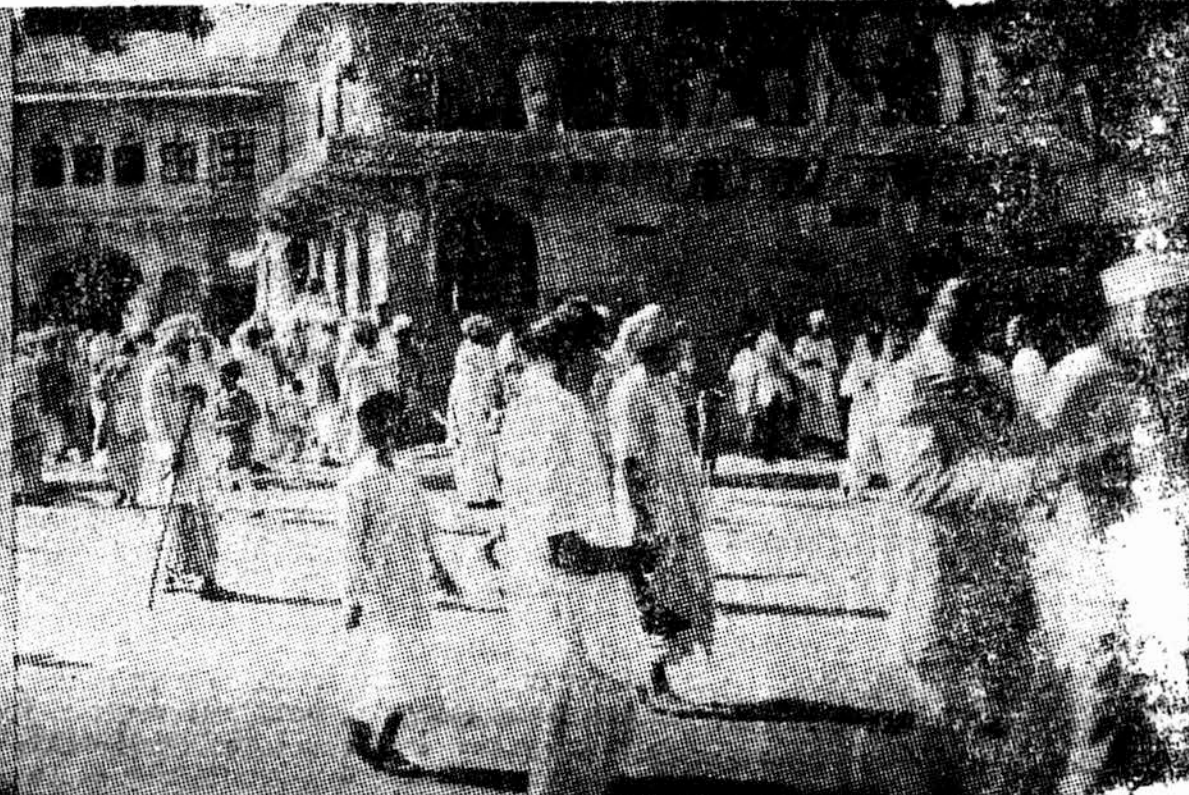
A corner of the wholesale vegetable market, which meets daily between 12 noon and 2 p.m.



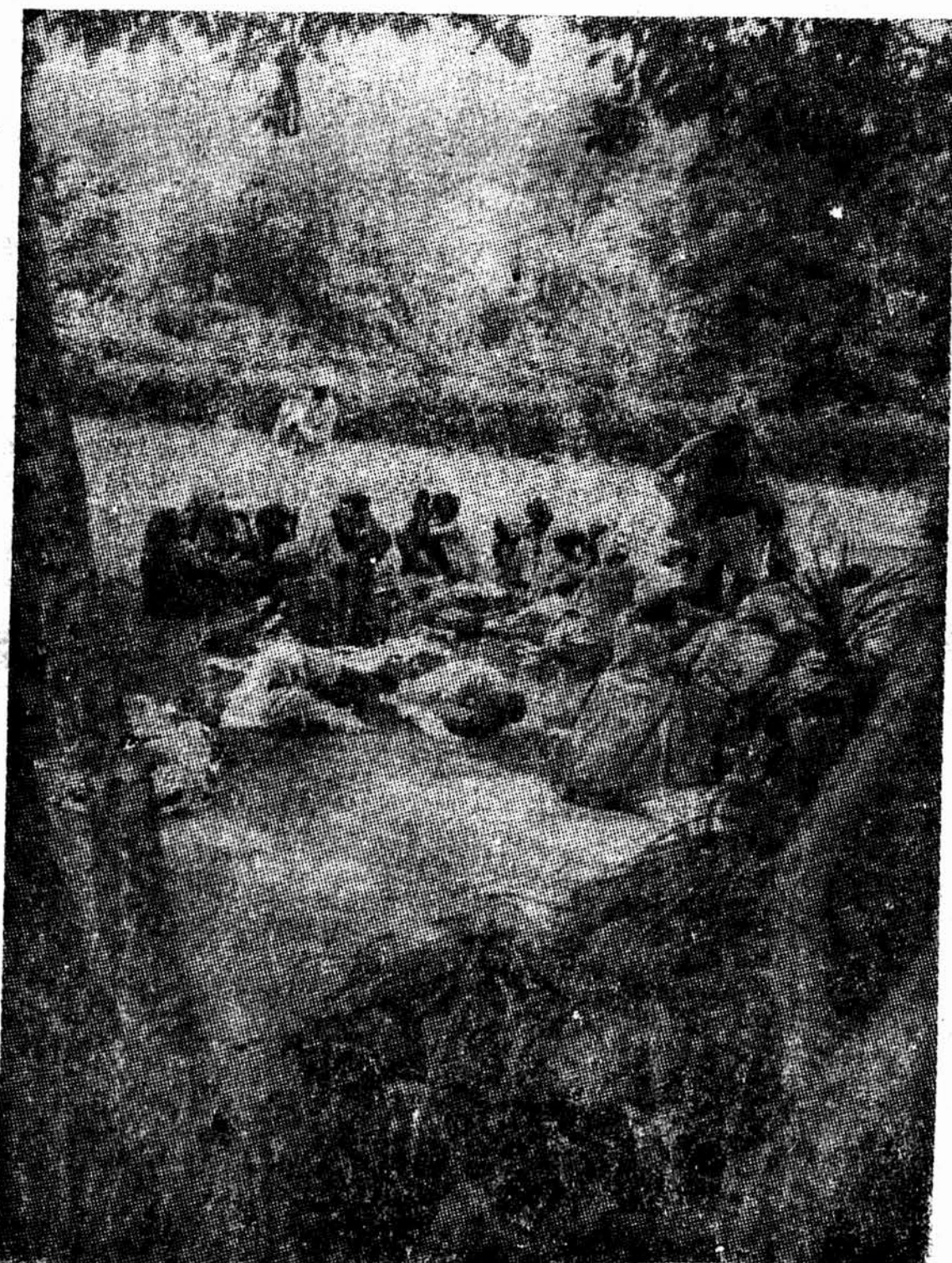
A marriage procession of gaudily dressed women wending its way through the streets.



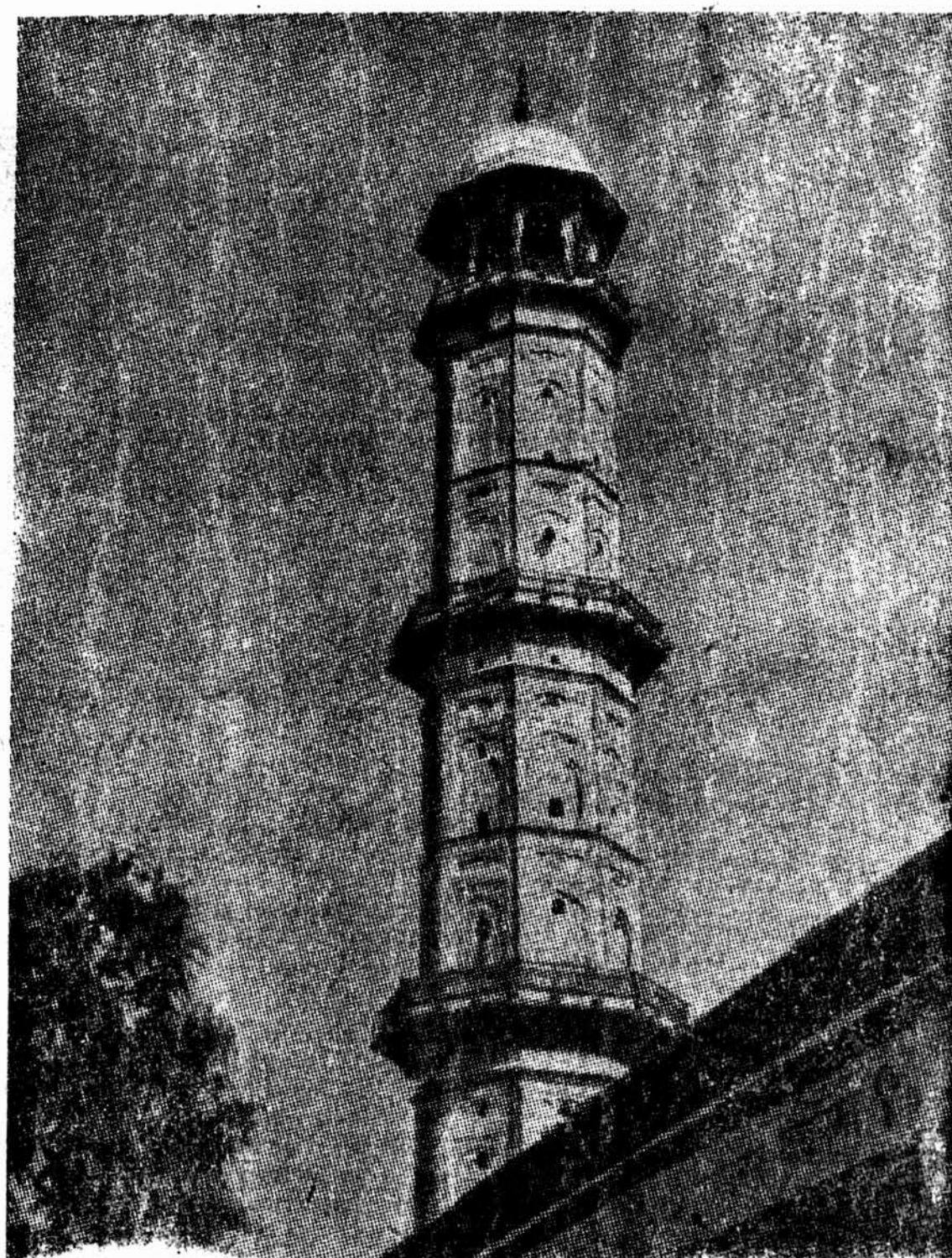
A woman vegetable vender with her goods spread on the street pavement



Muslims and Hindus of Jaipur mix freely and on the friendliest terms during the Mohurrum celebrations.



Rural Rajputs having a midday seista in one of the gardens at Jaipur.



The Tower of Victory, situated near the Tripna Gate of the Jaipur Palace.

MAGIC WAND OF RHYTHM

TARA CHAUDHRI

By Harindranath Chattopadhyaya

TARA CHAUDHRI comes from the Land of the Five Rivers: a young woman born into a complex world of modernity, brought up in an atmosphere surcharged with modern values, surrounded by a society in love with the superficial; yet, she herself, through an intuition which seems always to have helped her and an almost autumnal wisdom running through and behind her spring-time growth, has managed to retain an unspoilt spontaneity and an exquisite simplicity in her nature and her way of reacting to things around her—which, indeed, is the more surprising when we associate such sterling qualities with the artistic temperament. But we, of the modern world, have learned parrot-like, to repeat what westerners think about the artist's temperament, we immediately picture it as being something intensely undisciplined which, in its case, should be forgiven, and often, justified—an artist is supposed to be "different", to have his own laws and licences which abrogate the high sounding name of freedom. That is typical of the western attitude towards artists—although the really great artists of the west themselves have always rejected indiscipline and steered clear of erratic movements in their life such as might tend to dissipate the Divine Fire within them.

Traditions Of Indian Art

But the traditional artist of India, one who belongs to the long line of the immortals who have left us mighty sculpture and music, has invariably been associated in the mind with a quest for God, a divine hunger, a thirst for "the beauty veiled by beauty itself"—and his life, with an almost ascetic discipline and an unwavering austerity. To the Indian artist, the purist, the natural heir to the vast inheritance of ancestral wisdom and beauty, the preservation of the form which contains the spirit and the constant consciousness of its being a temple of the Lord Himself has been the traditional habit of his deepest self. There is no Bohemianism about him for he is an "upasaka" at the feet of Saraswati, Goddess of Learning and of the Fine Arts. And again these Gods and Goddesses to him are not just so many dumb mouldings in stone, but actual living forces operating in a concrete way through all our efforts, using forms as channels.

The artist, then, does not belong to himself—his is a dedicated life—or should be. He becomes a master only through a complete slavery to Light, Love and Beauty, which constitute the ideal. Every inch of his body, his soul and his dreaming are, all said and done, the Ideal's possession—the precious treasure of the Beloved. And, when one comes across the traditional Indian creator even today—one rea-

lises that he is born with a fund of natural discipline which is consciously happy and glowing because of the liberating movement of that discipline constantly taking him from height to height with apparently so little effort and in such short periods of time.

Tara's Rich Endowment

Tara is one such artist—behind her apparently modern make-up, she is essentially a nursing of eternity who has assumed her form, (which is exquisitely shaped and an ideal instrument for her art) with a definite plan, a clear-cut purpose prearranged by the goddess of beauty and learning to propagate her message in a world of time. And Tara is one of those rare artists—souls who have been ushered into this world, at a time when it is broken, bled and devastated, when it no more has either the strength or even the necessity to recapture the beauty of life. To such a mechanised world—the world of today crowded and troubled with swiftly shifting values without any roots in the deeper heart of life itself—Tara comes as a natural interpreter of the ancient beauty that was and must inevitably be again. One often hears people from outside our own country remark "we look to India for new light, spiritual guidance." The inscrutable workings of evolution and her dark mathematics clearly point towards India once again taking her place as the restorer of spiritual values, the regenerator of the spirit of

humanity which seems strangled by its own hands. Tara is, I am convinced, one of the few, very few authentic instruments in the hands of the goddess who has been lavish in the showering of her gifts on her. But Tara is not spoilt by being chosen thus—indeed, she does not seem to measure exactly the ripeness of art achieved already at such a raw age, or otherwise she would not ask her intimate friends and admirers after her great performances, "How did you like it", or "What did you think of such and such an item?" It is just as well she does not realise, for it leaves her a childhood of heart which is remarkably beautiful.

I have been a deep lover of art all my life; indeed, I cannot remember a moment in my whole life of ever having been free from a strange indefinable ache resulting from unbroken and unceasing responses and reactions to beauty, to sound, to colour, to rhythm. Now, when I analyse myself, I discover that rhythm has been the key-note of that ache. I have literally been in love with rhythm and this naturally has led me to love all the Fine Arts with an equal intensity. But, apart from poetry which has been my life's passion, the art of the dance has been even as magic to me and its influence deeply ennobling. I have seen many dancers in my time and known a few intimately, but I have not so far felt about any dancer or her art as I have felt for Tara and her's. In points of technique there

may be others who may in some particular sphere have achieved more—but it is not of technique I am talking, it is of the sheer all-round magic of Tara's personality and art. Through hard and untiring toil which she herself has always considered the delicious food for her soul and hence, imparting to it the quality of a feast, she has already at the age of nineteen achieved an enviable standard in a variety of dance art-forms, not to speak of an enviable position. I did not purposely use the word popularity, for it is not a thing that lasts, being often in itself the result of the taste of a particular time-period which outlives itself. Tara's art is more than merely colourful or attractive in the sense that wine is—leaving dullness as aftermath of a sensational intoxication. She is not out to be popular either; if popularity has come her way it is not her fault. For she dances in the spirit of a devotee of the muse. From snatches of conversation with her I have reasons to believe that she lapses into the heart-places of contemplations which belong to a ripeness unsuspected in her by the average onlooker or passerby.

There is a warmth of deep adoration in her for curve and line. Behind the twenty-four hours of each passing day silently, in an unpublished way, she chisels her mind into flowing patterns which are stabilised and fixed into wonderful grace of movement through her body which seems, in some psychical way, to be chiselled alongside of the mind. Day by day, her body becomes a more and more perfect instrument—her disciplines ensure her of a steady rising line in the graph of her being and one cannot predict as to what point it may touch by the time she reaches fullest womanhood and the high watermark of her career in the world of dancing. But what one can with confidence predict is that she will not rest content with resting on the heights she has already attained—and God knows, they are tall enough. I am convinced that she will pass into history, not only as one of the finest dancers of our own country, but of any country. For Tara, who is a true-born child of the nation, because she brings with her the mission of widening the national horizon, helping it to touch the wider one of the world at large, she is one who possesses something of her own, which is obviously a large international outlook, influenced by the age into which she is born and urged by the deepest necessity of future evolution itself.

AN INCREDIBLE IMPRESSION

When Tara dances, it is an incredible experience—feet, hands, eyes, fingers moving in subtle unison, so subtle at times, that one who is not attuned to essential and spiritual subtleties, naturally misses it. The least

(Continued On Page 21)



DANCE POSES BY TARA CHAUDHRI

City Markets

SHARE BAZAR

Bombay, Dec. 18
The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed to-day being Saturday. In private Tata Steel Defds advanced to Rs. 1660 and later reacted at Rs. 1652-8 and steadied at Rs. 1655. Ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 307-8 after improving at Rs. 309.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Dec. 18
Prices firmed up after steady opening in the cotton market on continued professional support and short covering.

February delivery opened at Rs. 615 and steadily improved to Rs. 617 on persistent buying while offerings were limited.

Thereafter, trading was restricted and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. The undertone of the market was very steady. Finally the market closed at 2 p.m. as under:

I.C.C. February	Rs. 617 4 0
I.C.C. May	612 4 0
I.C.C. July	613 12 0
I.C.C. September	612 12 0

To-day's main fluctuations:

February 615 614-8 617-8 617-4

May 609-8 609 612-8 612-4

July 611-8 611 614 613-12

September 611 610 613 612-12

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Bombay, Dec. 18
Indian Cotton February Contract is 45 cents below New York March at exchange rate 331.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Dec. 17
February highest 616; lowest 611 1/2; closing 614 7/8
May highest 609; lowest 605; closing 607 7/8
July highest 611 1/2; lowest 607 1/2; closing 610
September highest 611 3/4; lowest 607 3/4; closing 610

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Dec. 18.
Castor seeds prices improved earlier on persistent buying by some professional operators which met indifferent offering and later on prices were steady.

Castor seeds May delivery opened at Rs. 130-6 and after steadily improving at Rs. 131-5 steadied at Rs. 131-4. Later on there was fair profit taking and the market reacted at Rs. 135-14. Groundnuts and Linseed were quiet with moderate business.

Quotations were as under:

GROUNDNUTS	
Khandesh quality	35 8 0
Coromandal	34 8 0
Bold ready	34 12 0
Bold Dec-Jan.	33 15 0
Bold Feb.-March	33 12 0
CASTORSEEDS	
Ready	29 0 0
May delivery	130 14 0
LINSEEDS	
Ready	27 3 0
Nov.-Dec. delivery	27 5 0
Feb.-March	27 3 0
GROUNDNUT OILS	
Ready Mills	20 4 0
December	19 14 0
January	19 9 0
February	19 9 0
Linseed Oil	16 12 0
Castorseed Oil first press-	
ing	19 0 0
Castorseed Oil Commercial	17 8 0
quality	225 to 230
Gingellyseed	

Sugar Prices

BOMBAY, Dec. 18.	
Small	Rs. as p. 92 0 0
Medium	101 8 0
Big	
Extra Big	
Dec.	33 0 0
Jan.	31 5 0
March	30 14 0
Arrivals Bags	2,265
Despatches Bags Approx	
Total Stock Approx Bags	

Hessian Market

BOMBAY, Dec. 18.	
40x11	Pics. 113-1/4
Ready	113-1/4
Oct.-Dec.	115
Jan.-March	
40x23	
Ready	131 8 0
Oct.-Dec.	128 0 0
Jan.-March	123 0 0

Italian Art Silk

BOMBAY, Dec. 18.	
150 D Dec	3 15 0
150 D Jan.	3 13 9
120 D Ready	3 11 0
150 D Ready	3 15 0

Pepper Prices

BOMBAY, Dec. 18	
Magsul de-y.	207 to 209
Maha de-y.	199 to 201

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Dec. 18
Moderate profit-taking was visible in the Forward Silver during the early part of the session on the local Bullion Exchange. There was some scattered covering in Gold and prices recorded small improvement.

Forward Silver opened at Rs. 178 and came down to Rs. 177-11 on small liquidation. Ready Silver was quoted at a premium of Rs. 1-8 at Rs. 179-3.

Forward Gold improved to Rs. 112-13 on scattered covering after opening at Rs. 112-10. Ready Gold was done at Rs. 112-15 while Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 74.

Later on there was renewed buying and increased short covering which pushed up Silver prices at Rs. 178/8 and steadied at Rs. 178/6 Gold was steady with narrow movements. Final quotations were as under:—

Forward Silver	Rs. 178/6
Ready Silver	179/14
Forward Gold	112/10
Ready Gold	112/12
Sovereigns	74

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

BOMBAY, Dec. 18.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS AT 2-30 P.M.

Tata Ordinary 304-8; Tata Deferred 1635; Indian Iron 23-13; Steel Corp. of Bengal 20-1; Bombay Dyeing 1002-8; Central India 251-4; Gokak 273-2; Kohinoor 281-4; Simplex 185; Swadeshi 283-12; Tata Power 1540; Associated Cement 152-8; Belapur 237-8; Bombay Burma (Old) 326-4; Scindia 20-1; Central Bank 84; New India 58; Tata 2nd Pref. 135.

N. Y. Weekly Silver Review

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.
Market sources today reported that the silver market has been unchanging for some time. The price quoted on Friday was 70 cents per ounce. However, Dow Jones Financial Service reported on Friday that the Bank of Mexico had agreed to buy all or any part of the balance of Mexican December refined silver production to be used for coinage purposes. This is said to result from the over-supply of silver which has caused some users to attempt to sell silver directly to the Bank.

Informed sources, however, were non-committal as to whether this will cause an immediate reaction throughout the world in the price of silver.

New York Seed Prices

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (U.P.A.). The following were prices of seeds on the New York market today:
Castor Seeds dol 125 asked for long ton F.O.B. Brazilian ports; Cotton-seeds 75 nom per ton basis.
Memphis, depending on quality; Linseed dol 6.00 per bushel. Minneapolis; Groundnuts 18.50/75 cents ten pound; Groundnut oil 17-3/4 asked.

NEW YORK PEPPER PRICES

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (U.P.A.).—Black pepper closed inactive and unchanged to 200 points higher on the New York Produce Exchange today. The market-up occurred in March delivery. Dealers said that three car lots were sold late Thursday at 68 cents per pound December shipment cost and freight New York with sellers asking 70 cents ex dock New York.

In the spot market, black was quoted at 78 cents per pound and white pepper at 79 cents nom.

Closing prices included: December 82 cents nom; January 75 cents nom; March 62 cents nom; May 52 cents nom; July 50 cents nom; September 50 cents bid; October 47.25 cents nom.

SINGAPORE PEPPER PRICES

SINGAPORE, Dec. 17 (U.F.A.).—Dealers today quoted black lampong at Straits Dollars 188 per picul of 133.3 lbs. with white muntok quoted at Straits Dollars 201. The previous quotation was Straits \$184 per picul. fob. for black lampong. Today's price marks an increase of Straits dollars four per picul.

LONDON PEPPER PRICES

LONDON, Dec. 17 (U.P.A.).—The pepper market was less active today with Singapore quoting white pepper at 3/9-1/2 sellers and black at 3/6-1/2 sellers, but no buyers.

Malabar, London basis, was quoted at 340—December/January and January/March 310.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Dec. 17
Consols 2-1/2 p.c. 79-5/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p.c. 106-7/16
1961 114-3/16
Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90 103-1/2
War Loan 3-1/2 p.c. 1952 101-1/2
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.) 101-1/2
National Bank of India 37-1/2
Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 5.708.

LONDON BULLION.

LONDON, Dec. 17
Silver Spot and Forward 42-1/2 d
Gold Bars Fine per oz. £8-12-3.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED

MYSORE SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

The Directors of the above company have recommended to pay the following dividends:

On each Rs. 50 ordinary share Rs. 2 with tax and Bonus of Rs. 2

On 4 1/2 per cent cumulative Pref. Share Rs. 1-2 with tax for the half year ended 31-8-48.

Interest will be paid to those shareholders whose names would be on companies list on 17-1-49 and will be paid from 7-2-49 onwards. Books closed from 17-1-49 to 5-2-49

Delivery Of Shares

Following is the list of some of the shares delivered through the clearing house on 14th December:—

Bengal Steel	27,500
Indian Iron	15,700
Tata Steel Ord.	2,278
Tota Steel Ord.	1,875
Bombay Dyeing	229
Cent. India	489
Finlay	200
Gokak	395
Kohinoor	4,310
Simplex	200
Swadeshi	386
Associated Cement	3,610
Belapur	385
Premier Cons	785
Scindia	21,625
Central Bank	1,830
Bank of Baroda	140

New York Cotton Quiet

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (U.P.A.).—Cotton edged into a higher ground in quiet dealings on the New York Cotton Exchange today with the new crop months developing a relative buoyancy on the farm association proposals designed to strengthen the long-term price supports in the current farm legislation.

The buoyancy in the new crop months was impressive where gains were held throughout the session despite the recurring flurries of selling generated on private market forecasters' recommendation that clients "sell more July and October immediately. Lower prices are coming."

The nearby positions withstood the snail-pace in hedge selling and week-end realizing despite the smaller government cotton consumption estimate for November and further falling off in the rate of producer entries under the loan programme.

The Commodity Credit Corporation reported loan entries for the week ended December 9 at 206,684 bales against the 253,553 bales in the preceding week. Deducing re-possession the actual stock in Government hands totalled 3,388,837 bales.

The market opened two lower to five higher. Thereafter it crept up to net gains of 13 to 28 points under a New Orleans Commission house and shipper buying but encountered renewed hedge selling and liquidation toward the close but still retained net gains of six to 19 at the final gong.

NEW YORK COTTON CLOSINGS

New York, Dec. 17.	
March	32.15+06
March Highest	32.22+13
March Lowest	32.07-02
May	31.95+10
July	31.04+16
October	28.48+19
December	28.29+18
Middling Spot	32.82+05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON CLOSINGS

New York, Dec. 17.	
March	32.15+10
May	31.90-01
July	31.03+19
October	28.46-
Middling Spot	31.85+05

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

Alexandria, Dec. 17	
January	93.10+246
March	89.64+261
December	58.30+169
February	57.65+167

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.	
American Telephone & Telegraph	159-1/8
Amerex Holding Co	22-1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	33-1/8
Chase National Bank	34-1/4
Sinclair Oil	22-1/4
Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co.	44-1/4
General Electric Co	38-7/8
General Motors	58-5/8
Ingersoll Rand	62
International Nickel	30
National City Bank of New York	37-1/4
New York Central Rail Road Co.	13-1/8
Socony Vacuum Corporation	16-7/8
Texas Corporation	54-3/8
Union Carbide	40-7/8
U. S. Smelting Refining Mining Co.	42
U. S. Steel Corporation Common	71-1/8
Western Union Telegraph	16-3/8

CONTROL OF FOODGRAINS

Traders Allowed To Dispose Of Stocks By Jan. 15

The Director of Publicity, Government of Bombay writes:—

The Government of Bombay issued two Orders on December 16, 1948, restricting movement of foodgrains. These orders have been published in the Bombay Government "Gazette" Extraordinary, dated December 16.

The first Order prohibits movement of the main cereals, namely, rice (including paddy), wheat, jowar, bajri, barley and maize from one district to another, without a permit from the District Magistrate (or the Chief Administrator in the case of a State area). The second Order prohibits, subject to a few exceptions, movement of these grains from one village to another, except under a permit, which it is ordinarily for the District Magistrate to issue, but which a Mamlatdar or a village officer may issue under certain circumstances. It also prohibits, subject to a few exemptions, the sale or other disposal of these foodgrains by any person, except to the Government.

The traders who hold either wholesale or retail licences are, however, allowed to sell their stocks, before January 15, 1949. Whatever stocks remain with the merchants on that date are liable to be requisitioned by the Government on payment at the Government's purchase rates.

From the date of the Order, even the licensees are prohibited from making any fresh purchases for trade purposes, nor will they be able to move their existing stocks from the village or town where they are held at present.

INCREASING ITALIAN EXPORTS

Economic Delegation To Visit India And Pakistan

ROME, Dec. 18 (Reuter): An Italian Economic Delegation is expected to visit India and Pakistan next February to increase Italian exports there.

Official foreign trade circles here hope that the industrial and agricultural development of India and Pakistan may offer opportunities of extending Italy's foreign trade.

It is emphasised in these trade circles that Italy's difficulty in exporting to the dollar area owing to the high costs of Italian production and to Eastern Europe may drive Italian foreign trade towards countries in the sterling area.

Italian exports to India and Pakistan totalled over 20,000 million liras during the first nine months of this year compared with 4,100 million like in 1947. She hopes to increase exports of railway, textile, electrical goods pharmaceutical products, and plants required, especially to Pakistan.

WORTH STREET EXPERIENCES PRE-HOLIDAY LULL

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (U.P.A.).—Worth Street activity was hampered today by the increasingly apparent pre-holiday lull.

The concentration of retailers' attention on Christmas merchandise movement plus the impending year-end vacations curbed market participation.

Exporter enquiries plus seed trade and other industrial users made up to account lots of trade.

The twill market was featured by a Navy enquiry for 1,500,000 yds of 29-inch bleached twill as well as 2,500,000 yards of 36-inch mercerised twill.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Dec. 17.
1. I. London on:—
New York Selling 4.0275, Buying 4.0325; Montreal Selling 4.0275, Buying 4.0325; Zurich Selling 17.34, Buying 17.36; Stockholm 14.47 to 14.60.

NEW YORK SILVER.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.
U. S. price of Foreign Silver 70 cents.

LONDON WHEAT.

London, Dec. 17.
Australian Wheat f.o.b. bulk 99/8 Dec-Jan. quoted.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.
December 2.36-5/8.
May 2.25-3/4.
July 2.07.
September 2.07-1/2.

Congress Presidential Address

'FORGET PAST AND CONSIDER QUESTIONS IN LIGHT OF NEW WORLD'

Trained Talent Of Government Can Be Trusted To Solve Complicated Problems

VILLAGES OF INDIA TO BE RESTORED TO PRISTINE POSITION

India's Independence, Harbinger Of Freedom Of Neighbouring Countries

GANDINAGAR, DEC. 18.
THE FOLLOWING ARE EXTRACTS
FROM THE PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS
OF DR. P. SEETARAMAYYA AT THE
55TH SESSION OF THE INDIAN NA-
TIONAL CONGRESS:—

"Once again we gather from all parts of India in this historic city of Jaipur after an interval of a little over two years and we gather too—not to challenge a foreign power ruling over us as we did at Meerut, but to organize ourselves for the independence that we have earned by means unknown hitherto to the world except perhaps individually to the Saints and Seers of India of old. It is our misfortune that the Father of the Nation who had led us to victory is no longer in our midst in flesh and blood; but his spirit hovers over this colossal gathering; aye, over the whole country, to inspire its reconstructive activities and guide them all along the paths of 'Satya and Ahimsa' by which he had overcome the forces of evil."

We bemoan indeed the loss during the short interval of many sons and daughters of India, and it is our first duty to perform 'Tharpan' in memory of their life and labours devoted to the emancipation of their motherland."

In the death of our dear departed Mahatma, we feel the Nation is orphaned as we cannot make up for the loss of that great soul which was self-luminous and which first kindled this flame of Independence by his own lamp of love. With "that love which would rather burn itself than burn others" to use his own epigrammatic language, he conquered not only his internal foes—called the Arishadvargas—Kam, Krodh, Lobh, Moh, Mad and Matsara, but vanquished the external foe that pitted his mighty brute force against his impalpable soul force. By his Truth he conquered Untruth, by his Light, he conquered Darkness, by his Life, he conquered Death and by his Death he gave a new Life to his motherland. There was nothing which he touched that did not antagonize vested interests whether in the learned professions or trades whether in callings or industries, whether in society or morals. But there was nothing too which he touched that did not turn into gold. If truth was his sword and Non-violence was his shield, humility was his strength and love was his strategy. It was thus that he who was a Man amongst men, Statesman and Warrior, Artist in thought as well as achievement, also became in turn an Economist unmatched in the day, a Prophet whose elevation of politics to a religion will abide for ever, and above all a Sthitha Pragna who had conquered attachment, fear and anger. Briefly speaking, he was an Avatar, who descended amongst us from on high and sought to raise the contemporary world to his level. He fulfilled his task of emancipating enslaved India and chastening the demoralised nation and departed the world like the rest of the Avatars, after he had accomplished his mission. He was a Sree Rama for maintaining the integrity of the spoken word, a Buddha for renunciation and a Jesus for service and sacrifice. He came weeping when we were all laughing and died laughing leaving us all weeping."

(a) "Yad dari-ke-wakt-e-zadan-e-to Hama Khandan Buwando-tu-Giryan Hamchuna zi ke wakhte-murdane to-Hama giryan Bhurwando tu Khandan."
(b) "Dost thou remember that when thou wert born All were smiling and thou wert weeping So live then that when the supreme

moment of life comes Thou shouldst depart smiling and all others should be weeping."

Our next sacred duty to pay our homage to the memory of one who had fought with his life the battle for Swaraj. Our dear brother, Babu Subhash Chandra Bose who is appropriately and affectionately known as Netaji, was a real warrior, hero and martyr. He ventured upon untrodden paths, for his was the restlessness of patriotic fervour, and his was the high soaring faith in his country's freedom. And he was within an ace of success which always comes to those that dare and do. Subhash Babu dared and did, and gave himself up as a voluntary offering on the altar of the motherland leaving us as the beneficiaries of his immeasurable service and inestimable sacrifice."

He also paid tributes to the memory of the late Pt. M. M. Malaviya, Sri Vijayaraghavachariar, K. F. Nariman B. G. Horniman, and other departed patriots. Referring to the passing away of Quaid-i-Azam Mahomed Ali Jinnah, "whose intimate association with the Congress till 1918 had helped to strengthen its foundations. Dr. Pattabhi said, "That he chose gradually to be aloof from it, does not detract from the great good work done by him in the early years of the Congress. He was a man of iron will and supreme self-confidence."

PRESIDENT—FIRST SERVANT OF NATION

"I am deeply grateful to you for the duties you have laid on me as the President of the 55th Session of the Congress and its first session held by a free and united India. It is also the first session held in a former Indian State. As you all know it is the place of nativity of our beloved patriot, the late Sree Jammalal Bajaj who was the standing host of the Nation in general and of the Congress in particular. Yours is really a call to me to be the first servant of an emancipated Nation. Such a claim on a President's part might not have been challenged in the years gone-by but this year I am seriously afraid of a challenge by the Prime Minister of the Nation and if so I readily yield the place of honour to him keeping to myself the simple and less onerous though the more ostentatious title of 'Rashtrapati' (President). But call your President First Servant of India or Rashtrapati of the Congress, the honour is at all and the burden in any case, lie really in the fact that India is free and is looking forward to real Independence."

INDIA AND THE WORLD

"During its long history of struggle for the attainment of India's freedom, the National Congress was naturally absorbed in this struggle and could not pay much attention to foreign affairs. Nevertheless as far as the early twenties we find the Congress passing resolutions about foreign policy. In spite of our absorption in our national struggle we always viewed it as a part of the struggle of all oppressed and colonial people. Because of this we sympathised with all other peoples in the world who might be suffering from exploitation or the domination of a foreign power. We were anti-Imperialist not only in India but in the rest of the world also. Inevitably we became anti-Fascist. Whether it was in China or Spain or Abyssinia or Czechoslovakia, the National Congress raised its voice against Imperialist and Fascist forces and governments."

The old world in which we have lived so long is rapidly changing before our eyes India is changing. We cannot therefore, always think in

terms of the past, even of the immediate past, for if we do so we shall forget the present and we shall not be prepared for the future. Therefore all questions have to be considered in the light of this new world that is growing up and the changing conditions that we are in. In these conditions we seek co-operation wherever we can have it, while maintaining our freedom and dignity. There are enough forces in the world today breaking up and destroying. We should stand on the side of the builders, not on the destroyers."

HOME AFFAIRS

Dealing with the internal affairs of the country, Dr. Pattabhi said:—

Our Governments, Central and Provincial, have had none too easy a task before them. They are challenged on the one hand to implement the Election Manifesto which embodies certain principles and policies. But when these have to be put through two years after they had been drawn up, we find condition not altogether congenial. The taking over of key industries cannot be done overnight. The Industrialization of the country is a problem of vast magnitude and is beset with unknown impediments. Capital goods are not available for love of money. Conditions change so swiftly that it is difficult to keep pace with their ever recurring mutations. The time lag always makes the gap between yesterday and today almost unbridgeable. That is not all. The day-to-day issues absorb all attention, the long range planning,—of the country and of its units, its industries, its resources and its needs, is postponed or no fault of the several Governments which even now bite more than they can swallow. Here are the Zamindaris which we undertook to abolish, but their abolition requires over 300 crores of compensation which would forthwith add to inflation by adding a quarter to our currency. Here is prohibition which would lose to the Provinces a good bit of their revenues and therefore make for deficit budgets—another supporter of inflation. Here are multipurpose river-projects which are urgently needed for the grow-more-food campaign, but which are a fruitful aid to inflation and more inflation. Here are cottage crafts the promotion of which is apt to restrict the flow of consumer goods from abroad, and therefore neutralize an effective remedy to the distemper of inflation. Life then is seen to be a bundle of contradictions, and therefore must be a cluster of compromises. The Congress has a radical programme of nationalization of key industries; but for starting new concerns it requires capital and talent as it does for taking over the old ones. It is easy for the captains of commerce and industry to withhold capital and plead that capital is fighting shy because of our radical programmes, our exacting scales of taxation, our relentless methods of prying into secrets of business. Shall we then allow business monopolies, fat dividends and evasion of taxes? Dictation of terms whether by capital or labour, whether by Governments or Industry would be detrimental to corporate action and concerted effort. These are all matters of high policy and administration and we trust ourselves to the trained talent of Government for evolving proper solutions of problems of a complicated nature."

STATES

For the first time, we are in the enjoyment of Swaraj. The Liberty that it represents has not descended upon us like Mannah from the Heavens. It has been rightly inscribed on the great big arch of the Northern Block of our Central Secretariat in Delhi that:

"Liberty does not descend upon a people. A people must raise themselves to Liberty. Liberty is a blessing that must be earned in order to be enjoyed."

This noble text carved on the Secretariat supplies the key to the attainment as well as the maintenance of Swaraj. This big estate of ours has been left to us by those who had poached upon it, with adequate assets doubtless, but with numerous encumbrances as well. We have got clear of the latter one by one, but we are not out of the wood yet. Kashmir was a calculated legacy along with its balancing weight. Hyderabad. It was quite up to the British to have converted both these liabilities into as-

sets but Imperialism dies hard; and long accustomed to devious ways and dividing tactics, the British by their last act left in India 562 Ulsters. Our National Government, however, has tackled the problem with strength and skill and displayed such marvel and might in solving it that high encomiums were showered upon the States Ministry presided over by the venerable Sardar. He brought to bear upon the settlement of the issues before him a measure of farsightedness, diplomacy and decision so that all obstacles gave way like a house of cards before the first breath of gentle breeze."

The problems of Hyderabad and Kashmir are in sight of solution. Our one aim and purpose is to replace medieval feudalism by modern nationalism. Let us hope we have reached the end of the infantile diseases and distempers that invariably affect nascent nationalism. We raise our hands in salutation to our troops and officers whose first exploit is an achievement worthy of India's reputation for prowess and valour."

Much has been achieved in regard to the integration of the States, but much more remains still to be achieved. We greatly appreciate the act of sacrifice on the part of the Maharaja of Gwalior who though himself the head of a viable State, has chosen to group himself with Malwa. Here is a noble example to emulate for the Maharajas of Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, and Jaisalmer. May we not expect a larger Rajasthan compounded of the Matsya Union, and the present group of Rajasthan States together with the aforesaid four States? Rampur and Bhopal have yet to integrate themselves. The outlying States of Cooch Behar, Tripura and Manipur offer a mixed problem of both civil and military interest. A rational integration of Travancore and Cochin with Kerala, and of Mysore with Karnataka is in the offing. Likewise Saurashtra and Gujrat including Baroda have to mix and make a united Brihad Gujrat State. The so-called viable States may well disappear as such. They are out of date, and out of tune with the ideals of modern democracy. The problem of the States, has only crossed the major hurdle. Besides the Princes, there is a body of intermediaries, notably in Hyderabad Gwalior, Jaipur, Jodhpur, and Bikaner who hold real power in their hands. Indeed the Princes have been subjected to blame for the sins of the latter who are known as Jagirdars, Viswedaras and Ilakadars. They possess Revenue, Civil and Criminal powers. The excesses complained of in the States are largely traceable to their initiative. Our next step should be the abolition of this class of estates, as we are seeking to end the zamindaris in our provinces. We hasten, however, to make it clear that just as we are against tenures and powers and not against the holders thereof, we are only against Jagirs and not Jagirdars. On the contrary, we must absorb them all into the virgin fields of Industry and Diplomacy where their administrative capacities and the rich traditions of their rulership may well be pressed into service—much to the advantage of the Nation."

LINGUISTIC PROVINCES

A country is neither a geometrical entity in shape nor is it a nation of geographical entity in composition. They are a mixture of people whose development depends upon historical traditions, physiological environment, climatic conditions and geo-political forces. Language is their binding factor. Culture follows as a corollary. Customs and manners and qualities of head and heart tend to vary. A nation thus comes to consist of sub-nationalities, whose distinctive cultures serve as so many tributaries which by their confluence with the parent stream enrich its waters both in volume and content. The colours of the rainbow are seven in number—even so they are not geometrically marked off from one another. They shade off, one into the other. Really there are 4,000 shades in them as the scientists say. Where there is intermingling of languages, there they form bilingual areas and each may have to be treated as a minority in the other. When the provinces are divided it must be our study to create such confidence in our minorities that are long they may begin to feel that our mother-

(Continued on Page 19)

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Magsar Vad 3, 2005.
Muslim: Safar 17, 1368.
Parsi: Tir 18, 1318.
Sunrise 7-06 A.M., Sunset 18-06 P.M.,
Hightide 02-06, 13-48 Lowtide 08-16,
19-52

Today's Engagements

HEALTH CLINIC FOR WOMEN: Under the joint auspices of Bombay Suburban Branch of the All-India Women's Conference (Khar, Santacruz, Vile-Parle and Andheri) and Kherwadi Committee, Health Clinic for Women will be opened at Kherwadi today (Sunday) at 3 P.M. Mrs. Kulsum Sayani will declare open the Clinic.

BOMBAY GIRNI KAMGAR UNION (RED FLAG): The annual general meeting of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) will be held today (Sunday) at Kamgar Midan at 4-30 p.m. The agenda will be as follows:—

(1) Adoption of annual report and statement of accounts, 2. Election of office-bearers and honorary and ordinary members, 3. Resolutions.

SARSWAT DEEN-VATSAL SANGH: The President and members of the Committee of Management of the Sangh will meet the ladies and gentlemen who served as volunteers for collecting 1948 Diwali donations, today (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. at the Saraswat Brahmin Samaj Hall, Nikadwari Lane, Girgaon.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY: Under the auspices of the Propaganda Section Public Health Department, a meeting of the Madras Hotel-Keepers has been arranged today (Sunday) at South Indian Education Society's High School, Brahmanwada Road, Matunga, at 6 P.M. (S.T.).

Dr. B. C. Dasgupta, Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, will preside and address the meeting. Thereafter sound films on Sanitation and Hygiene will be screened.

KONKANI CATHOLICS' ASSOCIATION: The annual social gathering of the above Association will be held today (Sunday) at Hody Cross Hall, Noor Baugh, near J. J. Hospital, at 4 p.m. Mr. J. B. Pinto will preside.

CIVIC ASSOCIATION BOMBAY: The members of the Bombay Civic Association will go round in the D and E Wards of the Bombay Municipality today (Sunday) to enquire into the complaints received by them regarding Municipal grievances. They will for this purpose first assemble near the residence of Mr. Jamnadas M. Mheta at the end of Narayan Dabholkar Road, Wankeshwar at 8-30 and thereafter at 9-30 A.M. near the house of Mr. Rasul Jiva at Clerk Road, Jacob Circle.

SWAMI SHRADHANAND DEATH ANNIVERSARY: A public meeting at Arya Samaj Hall Vithalbhai Patel Road today (Sunday) at 7 P.M. (S.T.) when many learned pandits and leaders will deliver public lectures on Life of Swami Shradhanand.

PRINTING PRESS WORKER'S UNION: A general meeting of the Printing Press workers will be held today (Sunday) at 6 P.M. at 42, Kennedy Bridge (Near Opera House) under the presidency of Mr. Dahyabhai Patel.

SRI RAMANA SATCHIDANANDA SAMAJ: (Ramana Jayanthi) 8.00 A.M. Laksharchana, 8-30 P.M. Hari-kirtan on "Greatness of Saints" by Dr. B. K. Nadkarni, Parel, at Bhuta Nivas, King's Circle, Matunga.

PROGRESSIVE STUDENTS ASSOCIATION: The Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlankar (alias Dadasaheb) the 1st President of the Indian Parliament in Free India, will deliver an important public lecture under the auspices of the Progressive Students Association at Ghatkopar (G.I.P.), in Hindu Sabha Hall today (Sunday) at 9 A.M.

ARYA SAMAJ: There will be a lecture by Prof. Rammurti on "Death" today (Sunday) at 9 a.m. at the Samaj Mandir, Bora Bazar, Fort.

ST. STANISLAUS' HIGH SCHOOL: Annual Sports on Sunday 19th at 3 p.m. in the School Grounds, Bandra. All Ex-students are cordially invited.

The 4th session of the Bombay Provincial Head Masters' Conference will be held at Sholapur on 25th and 26th inst. It will be held in the H. D. High School. Boarding and lodging arrangements have been made in the same premises. Particulars from the Secretary, Reception Committee, B.P.H.M.'s Conference, C/O H. D. High School, Sholapur.

THE FRIENDS OF THE SOVIET UNION

F. S. U. Public meeting at Podar College, Matung today (Sunday) at 6 p.m. when Mr. Ramesh Sanghvi will speak on "World Peace and Commonwealth."

KIRER TO RETURN ON TUESDAY
Mr. B. G. Wher Premier of Bombay, will return to Bombay from Jaipur on Tuesday, December 21.

ALL-INDIA ORIENTAL CONFERENCE

Reception Committee Formed

The University of Bombay in collaboration with the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society invited the All-India Oriental Conference to hold its 15th Session in Bombay some time towards the end of 1949.

A reception Committee was to be formed and so a meeting of persons interested was called by the Vice-Chancellor on December 10 at the University. The Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan of Bombay has agreed to co-operate in the holding of the session.

The meeting appointed the following office-bearers and a provisional committees with power to co-opt.

Chairman: Mahamahopadhyaya Dr. P. V. Kane, Vice-Chancellor, Treasurer: Prof. G. C. Jhala, St. Xavier's College. Local Secretary: Prof. H. D. Velankar, Wilson College. Joint Secretaries: Mrs. S. R. Tikekar, Hon. Secretary B.B.R.A. Society and Dr. A.D. Pulsalkar Asstt. Director, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay. This committee was authorized to enlist members for the Reception Committee which will ultimately look after all arrangements.

The fee for the membership of the Reception Committee is fixed at Rs. 15 only. This entitles members to take part in all meetings of the Conference. An additional fee of Rs. 10 only will be charged for the regular membership of the All-India Oriental Conference which will entitle him in addition to receive a copy of the Proceedings of the session (including the summaries of papers and the papers themselves) when printed.

Indian Philosophical Congress

The Indian Philosophical Congress will hold its XXIII session in Bombay on the 27th, 28th and 29th instants under the presidency of Prof. S. K. Maitra (Retd.) of the Benares Hindu University. It will present on the 27th a silver plaque, with the names of the members inscribed in autograph, to Sir S. Radhakrishnan, its founder president, in honour of completing his 60th year on the 5th September 1948.

HINDU PUBLIC MEETING

A public meeting will be held on Sunday and Monday 1948 at 6 P.M. at Madhavbaug on the subject of "Hindu Dharmaki Mimamsa" and lectures will be delivered by Swami Shukhdevanandji Maharaj as well as Rajaramji Panday.



SUNDAY, Dec. 19.

BOMBAY 1

244 metres (1,231 kc/s).

7-30 a.m. B P Bhatt 7-40 News (M)
7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Master Ibrahim 8-45 Binapani Bahaduri 9-0 Azmat Hussain Khan 11-0 Film Music 12-0 p.m. Master Ibrahim 12-15 "Shikharavoon"
Marathi Film 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 B P Bhatt 1-10 Sarangi Par Dupahar Ka Raag 1-15 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Which are the best Tunes 2-10 The Queens Hall Orchestra 4-20 Madhusudan G Acharya 4-45 To be Announced 5-0 Sarangi Par Shree 5-15 Gammat Jammnat 5-45 News (K) 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Master Ibrahim 6-45 Binapani Bahaduri that it may be credited before Janu 7-0 Basiklal Veen and Party 7-10 Local Announcements and Weather Report 7-15 Vividh Sangeet 7-30 Madhusudan G Acharya 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 "Aurangzeb Ki Akhri Raat" Play in Hindustani 9-0 Azmat Hussain Khan 9-15 News (H) 9-30 BBC News Relay 9-40 Bombay Radio Orchestra 10-0 Azmat Hussain Khan.

VARIATIONS

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)
7-30 a.m. Madhusudan G Acharya 1-40 Gujarati Geetmala 5-45 pm. Sahadeo Parab and Party 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners 8-0 Basiklal Veen and Party 8-15 Sahadeo Parab and Party 9-0 Madhusudan G Acharya Vocal music 9-45 Binapani Bahaduri 10-0 Azmat Hussain Khan.

BARODA

Sunday (19th Dec.) 1948.

7-30 a.m. (M) Variety 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 Film Music. 6-0 p.m. News (E) 6-10 Locals 6-15 Programmes for Rural areas (G) relayed from Bombay 6-35 Thaati Bilawal 6-50 Topical Talk/Music 7-0 Baal Jagat 7-30 Ustad Faiz Khan 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Vatsala Trivedi: (G. songs) 8-45 Musical Medley 9-0 News (E) 9-15 Ustad Faiz Khan.



WEATHER SUMMARY

POONA, Dec. 18, (A. P. I.): The following is the weather summary for Saturday the 19th December, 1948:—
Weather has been dry over the country except for a few falls of rain in South-East Madras Negapatam has reported a sporadic heavy fall of 4 inches of rain. Kodalkanal has recorded half an inch.

Night temperatures have risen in the Deccan and the central parts of the country, but still continue below normal over these divisions.

FORECAST UNTIL 19TH EVENING: Local rain or snow will occur in the hills of the East Punjab and the West United Provinces. A few falls of rain are also likely in the plains of the East Punjab and in South-East Madras and Malabar.

Governor At Catholic Gymkhana Annual Function

BOMBAY, Saturday.
Raja Sir Maharaj Singh, Governor of Bombay, was the guest of honour at the Catholic Gymkhana's annual Christmas Tree for Children this evening.

A large gathering of children was entertained to an interesting programme of games and Christmas carols. "Santa Claus" gave the children presents and sweets.

Dr. M. U. Mascarenhas, Mayor, and Rt. Rev. Valerian Gracias, Bishop of Bombay were also present at the function.

Literacy Week Elocution Competition Results

On behalf of the Literacy Week Committee an Elocution Competition was held on December 14 and 15 in the St. Xavier's College.

The following students have been recommended by the judges for awarding prizes.

1st Prize Mr. M. A. Koneri (Wilson College). 2nd Prize, Mr. Handerson (Wilson College). 3rd Prize, Miss Rosan B. Ratnagar (St. Xavier's College), and students from High Schools 1st Prize, Mr. Noorani Abdul (St. Mary's High School). 2nd Prize, Mr. Bardi Aspi (St. Mary's High School). 3rd Prize, Mr. Nirodi S. D. (Robert Money High School).

Falls Overboard From Cargo Ship

BOMBAY, Saturday.
A member of the crew of the cargo ship "Clan Mackay" fell overboard this morning when she was anchored south-east of Middle Ground in the Bombay harbour.
It was said that two Port Trust launches had been sent to the spot for investigation. No information as to the details of the mishap or the safety of the man was available.

Dr. Krishnan Back In India

BOMBAY, Dec. 18 (API): Dr. Sir K. S. Krishnan, one of the three members of the Indian Atomic Energy Commission, arrived back in India today from London and later left for Delhi.

PAYMENT OF MOTORS VEHICLES TAX

The third quarter of the financial year 1948-49 of the Motor Vehicles Tax ends on December 31. The owners of motor vehicles who have paid the tax up to that date only are required to pay for the last quarter ending March 31 1949. They should remit the tax to the Regional Transport Office, Gymnasium Road, Off Oru'ckshank Road, Bombay. In such good time that it may be credited before January 15, 1949. Payment will be accepted on working days between 10-30 a.m. and 2-30 p.m. and on Saturday between 10-30 a.m. and 12-30 p.m. Cheques should be drawn in favour of the Regional Transport Officer, Bombay. Payment will not be accepted without the production of a certificate of insurance.

The owners desiring to keep their vehicles off the road should intimate accordingly to the Regional Transport Office before December 31.

GOVERNMENT TRANSPORT SERVICE EMPLOYEES' UNION

A meeting of the members of the above Union will be held at the compound of Congress House, Bombay, today (Sunday) at 8 p.m. to discuss their demands.

SURAT BAN ON ARMS TRANSACTIONS

The ban on the transactions in arms and ammunition in Surat District has been extended for two months from December 20.

Night temperatures will rise further in the Deccan

WEATHER CHART

POONA, Dec. 18, (A. P. I.): The following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches for the past 24 hours from December 19, 1948 and departure from normal recorded at 03-00 hours (I. S. T.) on 18th Dec. 1948:—

Ahmedabad 90 60 0 0 0, Allahabad 73 47 0 0.1 minus 0.2, Baroda 91 50 0 0 0, BOMBAY 87 68 0 0 0, Calcutta 77 57 0 0 minus 0.1, Delhi 76 46 0 0 minus 0.3, Kanpur (U. P.) nil, Karachi — 59 0 0.1 0, Lahore 70 41 0 1.4 plus 1.2, Lucknow 76 45 0 0 minus 0.1, Madras 82 70 0 0.7 minus 3.2, Mysore 81 63 0 0 minus 0.3, Nagpur 79 50 0 0 minus 0.3, Patna 75 54 0 0 minus 0.2, Poona 80 47 0 0 minus 0.1, Surath 63 59 0 0 0.

SHORTENING NIGHT LIFE DURING X'MAS

BOMBAY, Saturday.
No indication was available today whether the Commissioner of Police would enforce before the advent of the Christmas season an order for closing down all places of public entertainment by 12 midnight daily.

The enforcement of the new regulation, when it comes into force, would mean that hotels, bars, cinemas dance halls and all other places of public entertainment will have put their shutters down by midnight, though parties in private premises, charging no fees, could continue even after that hour, provided no objections are raised by neighbours on the score of disturbance to them.

Violation of the order will entail police prosecution and the necessary rules have been worked out but the exact details are not known.

As already announced, bars and hotels would be permitted to serve liquor to their patrons upto 11 p.m. on Christmas and New Year Eves, but Christmas and New Year Days will be "dry".

Latest Commercial

NEW YORK COTTON MARCH

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.
Previous Closing 32.15
Today's Opening 32.16
Difference +1
Today's Closing 32.18
Difference +3

LAST QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, Dec. 18.
Rs. As.
Silver Bullion Forward 179 0
Silver Ready 180 8
Gold Forward 112 10
Gold Ready 112 10
Sovereign 74 0
Expectation: Cotton Jan/Feb. 617 0

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.
New York Stock Exchange Opening Prices:
Anaconda Copper Mining 33
General Motors unquoted
United States Steel Common 71
United States Steel Preference unquoted.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Largest Expansion Of Note Circulation

LONDON, Dec. 18 (Reuter). Bank of England return showed the largest expansion of active note circulation on record. An increase of nearly twenty-seven million Sterling was recorded and it was due to heavy Christmas spending. With this record outflow and with some of the banks paying for large amounts of treasury deposit receipts. There has been a scramble for credits on London's Money market during the latter part of this week.

Earlier, conditions had been comfortable with some banks not lent but as the position deteriorated, assistance on small scale was necessary with many houses under pressure. Trading in discounts was small, but some transactions were reported in February and March dates.

Applications for 170 million Sterling treasury bills totalling 271,410,000 Sterling of which 170 million was allotted at an average rate of 10 Shilling 4.39 pence per cent. Next week 170 million treasury bills will be offered and treasury receipts 40 million Maximum at six months.

BOMBAY RACES:—

FAVOURITES TO THE FORE
AT MAHALUXMIBalam Conquers Prince Of Ramgarh
In Idar Gold Cup

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

SATURDAY Dec. 18.

Well backed horses scored today at Mahaluxmi when the programme for the sixth winter meeting was decided. The Idar Gold Cup and the Turi Club Cup attracted considerably large crowds.

Hard declining at the course, three horses, Laxmi Vilas, Deepak Mahal and Pravina lined up for the Turi Club Cup and the Maharaja of Gwalior's odds on favourite, Deepak Mahal scored here comfortably from Laxmi Vilas. Pravina was in the lead but heads were turned to the straight and the favourite who was following on tight-reins began his run thereafter to win comfortably from Laxmi Vilas on whom Khade struggled very hard at the end.

Mr. Chandulal Shah's Balam neatly outstayed waggered Prince of Ramgarh in the day's other attraction, the Idar Gold Cup. The start in the rich race was awfully favourable to Prince and Balam being sent out quickly. Take On was squeezed up. The Prince who tasted his first defeat was closely attended by Balam and approaching the turn the two opponents were racing neck to neck. Balam had the measure a furlong from home and he sailed home to win as he liked. Strangely, Chavan switched his mount out of the rails opposite the grand stands and appeared like losing the minor place to Take On who was striding strongly. Only a short-head separated the Prince and Take On when they passed below the wire. Balam covered the seven furlongs in excellent 1 minute 26 4/5 seconds. The beautifully bred illuminate colt looked absolutely fresh on returning to the paddock and from now on he has the classics at his mercy.

Sir Sultan Chino's Masked Jester filly, Moulin Rouge who was placed far behind till the turn put a devastating run up the distance and short-headed courage in the second division.

BOMBAY CITY BEAT
PROCTOR LADIES

Women's Hockey League

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Bombay City "A" easily accounted for Proctor Ladies by four goals to nil in the Women's Hockey League played on the Association Ground.

Phyllis Badal and Margaret Chisholm were outstanding in the city's forward line. Both shared honours by scoring 2 goals apiece. On the run of play the City well and with a dashing forward line had the better of the exchanges play being one-sided and dull.

Within the first five minutes came the first goal from Phyllis Badal then Margaret Chisholm scored the next two at intervals of five minutes and Phyllis Badal completed the tally. There was no score in the second half. Bombay City "A" won by four goals to nil.

The teams:—BOMBAY CITY "A": Eileen Bamber, Freeman, Edwards, Molly, Louise-Lynne Hibbert, Jackson, Chisholm, Elliot, Phyllis Badal, Thomas.

Proctor Ladies:—SOLIMON, Page, Arklie, D'Gama, M. Arklie, Banes, Duffield, Montes, J. Arklie, J. Fischer, Robbins.

FAREL HOCKEY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In the Third Divisions of the Farel Hockey League Blue Wizards S. C. easily accounted for Coorg S. C. by five goals to nil played his evening at the St. Xavier's Ground Farel. The scorers were Meneses 3, Lobo and D'Lima.

In the earlier game Antonio D'Souza, H. S. and St. Stanislaus H. S. shared two goals and points in the Fr. Palacious League. Fernandes scored for Antonio D'Souza H. S. while Ca.valho scored for St. Stanislaus H. S.

In the Goan Inter Village Tournament played on the same ground Colvale Union prevailed over Aldona S.C. by the margin of four goals to one. Barreto 2, A. D'Souza and Gomes scored for Colvale while Castilino reduced to margin for Aldona.

Sunday Matches

G.I.P. RLY GROUND, FAREL
3 pm. Tata "B" vs Bombay Metal
4 pm. Assago vs Tvim
5 pm. B.E.S.T. vs Catholic Gymkhana.

of the Mahim Plate.

Two-year-old fillies were seen making their debut in the two divisions of the Chowpatty Plate today. Winners Neola and Tamasha scored fluently and they were confidently supported but the timings recorded by them were not so impressive as that of the colts on last Wednesday.

The distinction in the day fell to trainer Talib who sent out a double through Tamasha and the Idar Gold Cup winner Balam.

Eighty-six punters solved the treble pool. Each ticket returned Rs. 1178/-.

The following are the results:—

THE SHAHPUR PLATE—Distance

7 Furlongs.

Mr. G. A. Jasadnwalla's MY

CHANCE 8-6 Amir Ahmed 1

Mr. J. D. Banatwalla's DESERT

HAWK 8-13 Kheemsingh 2

Mrs. Fatma M. Javeri and Lt.

Col. H. S. Weston's CHETNA

9-3 P Khade 3

Mr. H. D. Appoo's MAHA NANDA

7-10 Medhe 4

Won by 1 3/4 lengths. Shd. 2 1/2

lengths.

Time: 1 minute 31 2/5 seconds.

Not Run: Rose of India.

Tote paid Rs. 41 for Win, Rs. 11.

Rs. 11 and Rs. 11 for Places.

THE CHOWPATY PLATE Division

I—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. R. J. Gazdar's NEOLA 8-7

Aurobinda 1

Mr. M. D. Petit's PRINCESSA 8-7

N Dar 2

Nawab Sir Mehr Shah's TABAS-

SUM 8-7 Kheemsingh 3

Mrs. M. E. Hille's GREAT LADY

8-7 Roberts 4

All ran.

Won by 4 lengths. 2 1/2 lengths.

Shd.

Time: 1 minute 44 5/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 21 Places Rs.

12, Rs. 15 and Rs. 17.

THE DAHISAR PLATE—Distance

6 furlongs.

M/s. J. D. Banatwalla and D. N.

Khambata's FLYING ARROW

8-5 Kheemsingh 1

Mrs. Clara Hill's NEW MOON

8-10 N. Dar 2

Mr. D. P. Pandole's CHURCHILI

9-1 Aurobinda 3

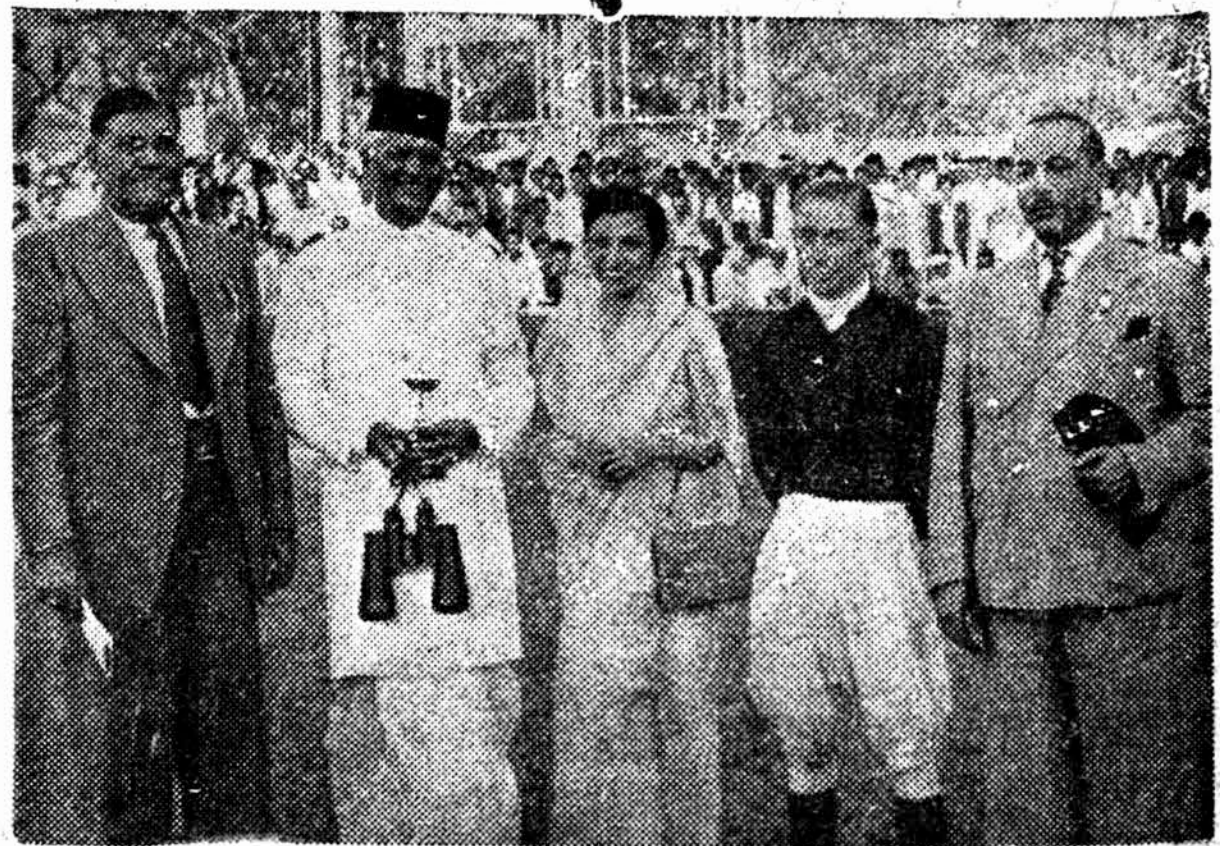
Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's GEOR-

GIE 7-12 Antoo 4

Not run: Futurity.

Won by 1 3/4 lengths. Shd., Shd.

Time: 1 minute 16 seconds.



After the presentation of the Idar Gold Cup: (Left to Right): The Maharaja of Idar, Mr. Chandulal Shah (the owner of Balam), the Paswanjee Saheba of Idar, Billy Evans, the Jockey and Mr. A. L. J. Talib, the trainer.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 31. Places Rs.

15, Rs. 34 and Rs. 33.

THE TURF CLUB CUP—Distance

1 mile.

Maharaja of Gwalior's DEEPAK

MAHAL 8-7 Kasbekar 1

Maharani Sita Devi Gaekwar's

LAXMI VILAS 8-10 P. Khade

K. S. Dilipsinhji and Mrs. P. J.

Sheth's PRAVINA 8-0 Evans

Won by 1 3/4 lengths. 8 lengths.

Not run: Kirti.

Time: 1 minute 39 4/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 12.

THE CHOWPATY PLATE Division

II—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. F. R. Chino's TAMASHA

8-7 Kheemsingh 1

Mr. M. Shroff's VIVECA 8-7 P.

Khade 2

Mr. G. R. Kolte and Rao Saheb

D. B. Bhilare's RAJ LAXMI

8-7 J. Bhosle 3

Mr. Noshir M. Patel's SWEET

LOVE 8-7 Rosario 4

Won by 4 1/2 lengths. 3 1/2 lengths.

1 3/4 lengths

Not run: True Love, Striding Edge,

Kantaka.

Time: 1 minute 6 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 23. Places Rs.

13, Rs. 16 and Rs. 29.

THE PALGHAR PLATE—Distance

6 furlongs.

Maj. J. Stewart-Gratton and Mr.

G. P. Durrant's GIPSY GEM

8-10 Damodar 1

Mrs. M. D. Petit's CRYSTAL 8-11

N. Dar 2

M/s. Syed Amlad Ali and Maho-

med Molooobho's FAIR HAVEN

8-13 Kheemsingh 3

Col. Mahomed Ali Noon's

SIMON'S SISTER 8-0 Shaikh

Won by Nk. 2 1/2 lengths. 1 1/4

lengths

Not run: Ram Jaim, Boop's Fancy.

14, Rs. 19 and Rs. 71.

Time: 1 minute 14 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 97. Places Rs.

30, Rs. 60 and Rs. 16.

THE IDAR GOLD CUP—Distance

7 furlongs.

Mr. Chandulal J. Shah's BALAM

8-7 Evans 1

Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's PRINCE

OF RAMGARH 8-11 S. Chavan

Mr. Sultan Molooobho's TAKE ON

8-11 Kheemsingh 3

Maharaja of Kashmir's SPRING

CHICKEN 8-7 Muhsingh

Won by 3 lengths. Shd., Hd.

Not run: Aman, Rashtrapati.

Time: 1 minute 26 4/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 32. Places Rs.

11 and Rs. 11.

THE MAHIM PLATE Division II—

Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Sir Sultan Chino's MOULIN

ROUGE 8-7 Sk Ahmed 1

M/s. R. J. Gazdar and T. J. Lal-

vani's COURAGE 8-10 Aurobinda

Mrs. W. L. Meier's AYAAZ 7-6

Kadam 3

Mr. P. B. Avasia's GAY PILOT

8-4 Medhe 4

Won by Shd., 2 1/4 lengths. Shd.

Not run: Fashion Parade, Hercules.

Time: 1 minute 58 1/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 39. Places Rs.

12, Rs. 13 and Rs. 14.

THE MAHIM PLATE Division I—

Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

M/s. A. S. Motabbho and S.

Fazli's AMAN 8-13 P. Khade

Mr. Nariman R. Sukhia's EMBAR-

KATION 8-6 N. Dar 2

Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's FILM-

INDIA 9-2 S. Chavan 3

M/s. Chandulal J. Shah and A. H.

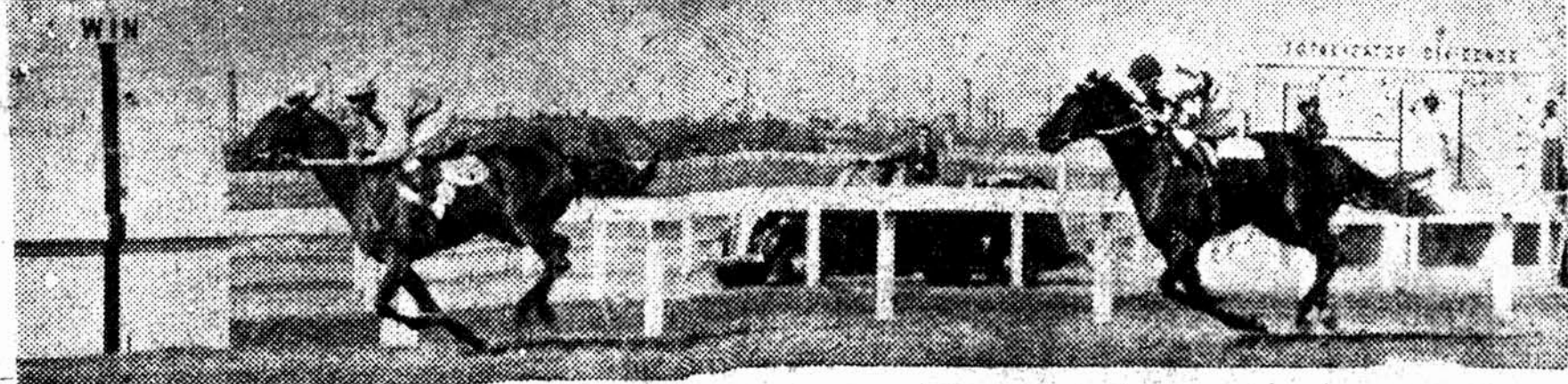
Ahmedbho's HOODED TERROR

8-3 Kheemsingh 4

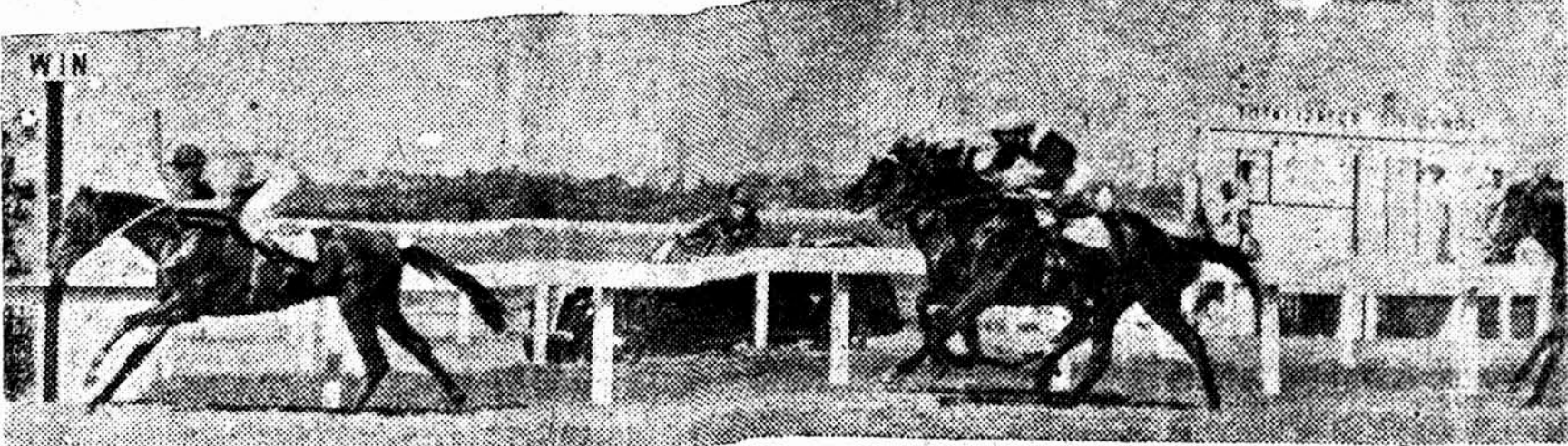
All ran.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 32. Places Rs.

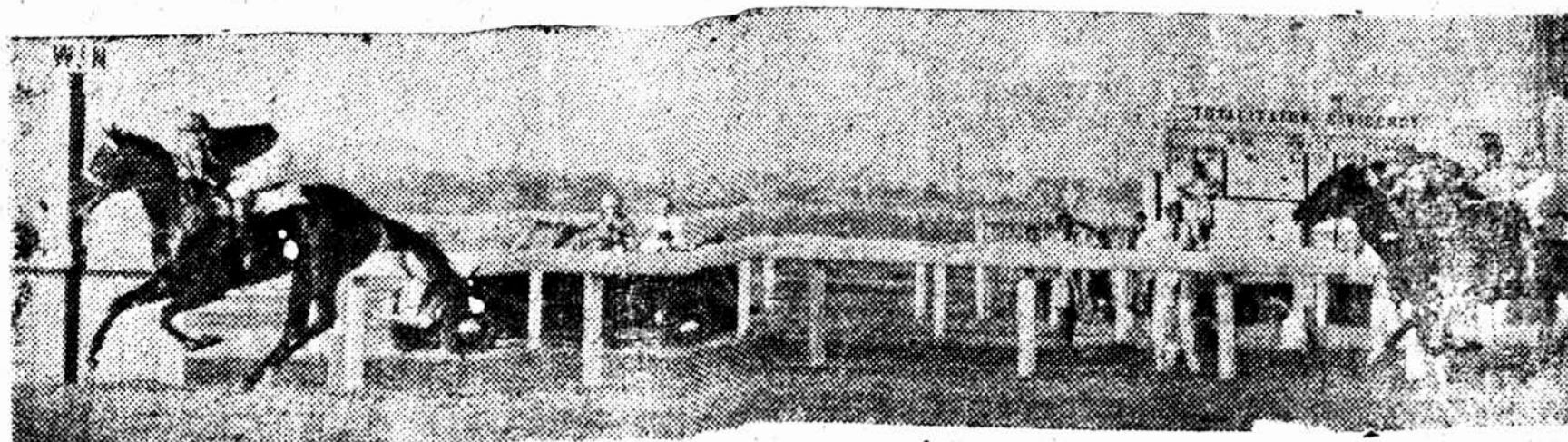
14, Rs. 19 and Rs. 71.



THE TURF CLUB CUP: ONE MILE: (1ST) DEEPAK MAHAL, (2ND) LAXMI VILAS



THE SHAHPUR PLATE: 7 FURLONGS: (1ST) MY CHANCE, (2ND) DESERT HAWK, (3RD) CHETNA.



THE IDAR GOLD CUP: 7 FURLONGS: (1ST) BALAM, (2ND) PRINCE OF RAMGARH, (3RD) TAKE ON.

MAHARASHTRA WIN RANJI SECOND ROUND

W. I. States Refuse To Play: Nimbalkar Remains Unbeaten With 443 Runs

POONA, Dec. 18, (A.P.I.): Maharashtra won the second round of the National Cricket Championship against Western India States when at lunch time Western India States refused to play further conceding the match to Maharashtra. Maharashtra had then scored in their first innings 826 for the loss of four wickets in reply to the first innings total of 238 put up by their opponents.

This decision of the Western India States team, which came as a surprise for Maharashtra, was much commented upon by cricket fans here especially as it came when Maharashtra was heading to beat the Holkar record of 912 for 6 wickets made in 1945 against Mysore, and the Maharashtra batsman B. B. Nimbalkar, then not out 443 was only 9 runs short of Don Bradman's world individual record of 452.

Nimbalkar today opened out right from the start and scored very fast. He drove, cut and pulled with equal ease and in one hour scored the requisite 50 runs with the aid of 8 fours to pass Merchant's total.

Nimbalkar eventually remained unbeaten with 443 scored in 494 minutes. His score included 49 fours and one six.

Sharad Deodhar, the other batsman who came out this morning with Nimbalkar to continue the Maharashtra innings, was unlucky to miss the coveted three figure by seven runs. Sharad Deodhar had hit during his stay 9 fours and the third wicket partnership between him and Nimbalkar produced 242 runs in 142 minutes.

WESTERN INDIA STATES (1ST INNINGS):		238
MAHARASHTRA (1ST INNINGS):		826 for 4
M. R. Rage hit wicket b Chavda ..	47	
K. V. Bhandarkar c Vajubha ..	205	
b Purshottam ..	443	
B. B. Nimbalkar not out ..	93	
S. D. Deodhar c Nyalchand ..	7	
b Acharya ..	7	
Capt. Mohanlal lbw b Chavda ..	24	
M. G. Dalvi (not out) ..	24	
Extras (two no balls, one leg-bye, 21 byes) ..	24	
Total (for 4 wickets) ..	826	
FALL OF WICKETS: 1/81, 2/536, 3/778, 4/801.		

BOWLING ANALYSIS:		O. M. R. W.
D. Narottam ..	33	1 162 0
Jayantilal ..	17	2 78 0
Vajubha ..	36	2 123 0
Purshottam ..	14	1 75 1
Chavda ..	33	0 152 2
Nyalchand ..	25	3 104 0
Acharya ..	14	4 52 1
H. H. Thakoresaheb ..	2	0 16 0
K. S. Harpaldeo ..	2	0 20 0
Bhawani Shanker ..	4	0 20 0

"Times" Shield Cricket

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The "Times of India" Shield Matches were resumed today and the position at the moment is as follows:—

At the Oval:—Central Rationing vs. Kohinoor Mills.

Central Rationing 111 for 3 wks. (R. M. Parulkar 39, Kadri 34 not out.)

At the Oval:—M. M. and Co. vs. G.I.P. Rly.

G.I.P. Rly. 111 for 5 wks. (Aras 55 not out, Kamath 25; Navalkar 2 for 34.)

On the Parsi Gymkhana Ground:—Kohinoor Mills Sports Club vs. I.C.I. Kohinoor Mills S.C. 119 for 4 wks.

P. V. Gupta 60, Thakur 25; Sakroo 2 for 19, Carvalho 2 for 20.)

At the Cross Maidan:—Khatau S.C. vs. Hardcastle and Waud "B". Khatau S.C. 146 for 7 wks. (Davar 55 not out, Kulkarni 36, Master 32; Warekar 4 for 62.)

At Cross Maidan:—Asiatic Sports Club vs. Bank of Baroda S.C. Asiatic Sports Club 113 (Dandekar 56; Hukum Singh 7 for 36.)

At Cross Maidan:—Post Office Recreation Club vs. Chartered Bank Athletic Club

Chartered Bank Athletic Club 41 (Bagwe 5 for 8, Ubhyakar 4 for 30). Post Office Recreation Club 22 for 2 wks.

At Lloyd's R. Ground:—Bombay Telephone S.C. vs. Bombay Co. Ltd. S.C.

Bombay Telephone S.C. 159 for 6 wks. (Aguiar 59 not out, Walawalkar 28; Braganza 3 for 44, D'Souza 2 for 35.)

At the Esplanade Maidan:—"Times of India" S.C. vs. Bombay Municipal S.C. (Senior Division.)

Bombay Municipal S.C. 52 (Mowdwalla 4 for 17; Patil 5 for 20).

"Times of India" S.C. 51 for no loss (Fatherpekar 33 not out.)

At the Esplanade Maidan:—"Times of India" S.C. vs. Bombay Municipal S.C. (Senior Division.)

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BARODA CONCLUDE 1ST INNINGS FOR 211 Gujarat Dismissed For 198

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 18, (A.P.I.): Baroda's overnight not outs. Gul Mohamed and Vivek Hazare, added 8 runs to-day, before the former was smartly caught at deep leg by Dipak Shodhan off Jasu Patel. Gulmohomed, who scored 71 runs in 173 minutes played superb on the leg side and did not offer a single chance. His 71 included 8 boundary strokes, most of them on the square leg side. Vivek Hazare remained unbeaten without opening his account. Baroda's first innings thus concluded at 211.

Udayan and Nakhuda opened Gujarat's first innings at 11-5 a.m. to the bowling of Sohoni and Vijav Hazare.

Lunch was taken when the Gujarat total was 67 for two wickets, Kishenchand batting 30 (thirty) and Nakhuda batting 25.

BARODA (1st Innings.)

Total for 8 (wks) 110

Gul Mohamed c Dipak Shodhan b Jasu Patel 71

Vivek Hazare not out 30

Extras 30

Total (for ten wickets) 211

Fall of wickets:—1/0, 2/59, 3/92, 4/111, 5/127, 6/132, 7/132, 8/151, 9/201, 10/211.

Bowling Analysis:—

J. H. Shodhan 10 2 30 1

Angalia 4 1 9 0

M. Bhatt 9 2 26 0

Dipak Shodhan 16 3 30 1

Jasu Patel 22 4 49 4

Walter De Souza 12 2 37 3

Resuming the play after lunch Kishenchand and Nakhuda continued to play immaculate cricket and after 20 minutes Gujarat score board read 80 for two. Kishenchand and Nakhuda then were 38 and 27. Kishenchand scored all round the wicket and executed many a brilliant stroke.

GUJARAT (1st Innings.)

Udayan b Hazare (Senior) 0

Nakhuda c Hazare (Senior) b Shinde 60

Reshamwalla c Shinde b Sohoni 5

Kishenchand b Gul Mohamed 50

J. Shodhan lbw Shinde 2

Dinesh Medh b Shinde 16

Walter Despuza (run out) 30

Dipak Shodhan (run out) 13

Angalia b Hazare (Senior) 4

Jasu Patel (not out) 4

M. Bhatt b Hazare 1

Extras 13

Total 198

Bowling Analysis:—

Vijav Hazare 29.9 4 48 3

Sohoni 18 2 52 1

Shinde 18 2 54 3

Vivek Hazare 4 2 5 0

Amir Elahi 7 2 15 0

Gul Mohamed 8 2 11 1

L. Amarnath, the Skipper of the All-India side, witnessed the match to-day. Baroda having the lead of 13 runs only went in to bat again and when stumps were drawn for the day Baroda had scored five for no loss.

ON THE VICTORY STAND



The winners of the 100 Metres Girl's Race at the Bombay High Schools Athletics. From left to right they are Miss Zainale Vasi (Alexandra High School) who came second, Miss Manjula Shah (Alexandra High School) who won the event and Miss Palvi (New Era School) who came third.

DOCKYARD'S EASY VICTORY

Ivor Abraham's Hat-Trick

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Dockyard "A"	4
Young Sports "A"	0

Dockyard "A" last year's league champions easily accounted for Young Sports "A" in the Senior Division of the B.P.H.A. League. Dockyard literally ran through the Young Sports team. Four goals were scored by the Dockyard against nothing being scored by Young Sports.

In the first half Ivor Abraham at the outset missed a shot at goal—Dockyard's forward line working with absolute unison was out to win from the very start, then Sonny D'Mello made his way through and shot at goal but Mendonca deflected the shot which hit the upright and rebounded into play but Mc Murray came to the rescue and cleared the ball. Dockyard now maintained pressure and Ivor Abraham unmarked received a pass from K. Lefebour, made no mistake and scored with a brilliant shot. This gave Dockyard their first goal in the twenty-seventh minute of play in the first half.

On resumption Dockyard took the offensive again and made repeated attempts. Young Sports defence unable to stand the pressure repeatedly gave way. John D'Souza failed to score an easy shot but three minutes later Ivor Abraham had only the goalkeeper to beat but he pushed and the ball did not roll over the goal line. In the mean time Kaku came in and cleared, but Ivor Abraham made no mistake and scored.

This gave Dockyard their consolidating goal, but Ivor Abraham completed the hat-trick when he scored the third goal from a beautiful run. Then Middlecoat completed the score by scoring the fourth a minute later when he charged into goal and scored from a pass from Dias.

The Teams:—Dockyard "A"—Mendonca, Mc. Murray, Bennet, Martins, Middlecoat, P. D'Souza, Dias, J. D'Souza, I. Abraham, K. Le Febour, T. D'Souza.

Young Sports "A":—Lopez, Gonsalves, Agre, Poonawalla, Chong, Kaku, E. Gonsalves, Idria, Effie D'Souza, S. D'Mello, Doulton.

GOAN'S S. C. DROP A POINT

In the earlier game in the First Division. Goan Sports "A" dropped another point when they drew with Young Comrades "A" neither side re-

gistering any score. The match was completely one sided and on the run of play the Goans should have won and Braganza in the Goans forward line was rather unlucky though outstanding.

MADRAS CRICKETERS TO PAY TRIBUTE TO GANDHIJI

West Indies To Cancel Their Last Match In India

BOMBAY Dec. 18, (A.P.I.): In view of the fact that the first anniversary of the death of Mahatma Gandhi—falling on Jan. 30 will occur during the fourth Test Match at Madras the President of the Board of Control for Cricket in India, Mr. A. S. De Mello, has advised the Madras Presidency Cricket Association that a two minutes silence will be observed on the field and in the entire enclosure at mid-day on that day.

Certain alterations in the tour programme of the West Indies Team have been announced. In view of the strenuous nature of the tour so far the President of the Board has decided with the concurrence of the West Indies Cricket Authorities to cancel the last fixture in the programme in India namely that against the Mysore State Cricket Association at Bangalore on February 12 and 13. The team will leave Bombay at the end of the fifth and last Test Match, direct for Colombo on Feb. 10.

Lee Savold May Fight Olle Tandberg

OSLO, Dec. 17 (Reuter): Lee Savold, American heavyweight boxer, who recently lost to Bruce Woodcock in London, is interested in a fight with Olle Tandberg, Swedish champion, but the fight must take place in Oslo.

Savold's manager, Bill Daley, stated this here today, after he had had a meeting with Tandberg's manager, Mr. Falton, at which an agreement was reached in principle but no definite arrangements were made.

Tandberg caused a big boxing surprise in July 1947 in Stockholm when he outpointed Joe Bakst, American conqueror of Woodcock.

Inter-Varsity Badminton Finals

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The finals of the Inter-University Badminton Tournament between the Bombay University and the Lucknow University will be played on the Elphinstone College Court on January 7 and 8 commencing at 5 p.m. each day.

JAIPUR CONGRESS BEATS ALL RECORDS

Two Lakhs Attend First Session In Indian State GREAT OVATION TO NEHRU

Call To People To Build Up Secular State On Gandhian Ideals

GANDHINAGAR, Dec. 18 (API) Before a vast concourse of people estimated at over two lakhs, the Indian National Congress met here today, in its first session after the attainment of independence and the 55th in the history of the struggle that made freedom possible.

GOVERNORS AMONG VISITORS

Many of the Provincial Governors—present as such at a Congress session for the first time—were among the distinguished visitors and delegates who took part in the proceedings.

PATTABHI SPEAKS IN HINDI

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, the first Andhra leader to preside over the Congress for many years, first spoke for about twenty minutes in Hindi, giving a gist of his sources and later spoke in English for three-quarters of an hour.

The proceedings of the session were conducted in a business-like manner. The only interruption during the Presidential address came from Pandit Bakshana Sharma, a protagonist of Hindi who challenged the President's observation that Hindustani would be the national language of India.

FRESH WALKOUT

A minor incident was a walkout by about a hundred press correspondents who protested against the meagre facilities afforded to the Press. The Chairman of the Reception Committee Mr. Gokulbhai Bhat, promised to look into their grievances and assured them that better arrangements would be made tomorrow.

JAWAHAR DECLARES WAR ON COMMUNALISM

GANDHINAGAR, Dec. 18 (A.P.I.) The fifty-fifth session of the Indian National Congress, the first ever held at a State, began at Gandhinagar, Jaipur at 3 p.m. today under the presidency of Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya.

The President, members of the Subjects Committee and distinguished visitors were seated on a huge dais accommodating one thousand people. The dais was tastefully decorated with flags and flowers.

About two lakhs of people were present at the open session. Since early today crowds had been collecting at the gates to the pandal to secure vantage points.

A short while before the session began there was a rush of people and it appeared as though the arrangements for the session were directed into their respective enclosures and the session began in good order.

On the dais were seated Pt. Nehru, Sardar Patel and other Ministers of the Central and Provincial Governments. Governors of the United Provinces, Bihar, Orissa and Bengal, other prominent Congress leaders and leaders of the States people's movement.

The proceedings began with the singing of Vande Mataram. Mr. Gokulbhai Bhat, Chairman of the Reception Committee, then welcomed the delegates and visitors, after which Dr.

Pattabhi Sitaramayya delivered his presidential address.

After Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya had concluded his presidential address, he moved a condolence resolution touching the death of Mahatma Gandhi.

The resolution read: "The Congress places on record its sense of profound sorrow and shame at the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation."

Resolutions touching the deaths of Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. B. G. Horniman and Mr. M. A. Jinnah were also passed.

By another resolution the Congress offered its homage to all those martyrs who had laid down their lives in the country's struggle for independence.

RAJENDRA PRASAD STRESSES GANDHIAN IDEOLOGY. Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the retiring Congress President who was unable to attend the session owing to ill health, in a message to the new President said: "Our national Government has many great and difficult problems before it, but I am certain that we shall march on as successfully in the future as we have done in the past one year of our independence by showing determination, courage and wisdom."

"Today, the first and foremost duty of the Congress is to make its organisation strong by eliminating weak- (Continued on Page 16.)

FIFTY PERSONS PER ACRE

Modak On Ultimate Aim Of "Master Plan" For Greater Bombay

BOMBAY, Saturday. Mr. N. V. Modak, Special Engineer of the Bombay Municipality, said that the Corporation's "Master Plan for Greater Bombay" would ultimately reduce the over-all density of population in the planned area to about fifty persons per acre.

In an address to the Civic Association, Mr. Modak said that the Master Plan was necessitated by the present acute over-crowding in the 26 square miles of present Bombay, with population of about 1,000 persons per acre.

Collection to the Gandhi National Memorial Fund in the Bombay City amounted to Rs. 22,82,558-11-10 on December 18.

As the work of collecting donations to the Fund is to be closed shortly, the Fund Committee has issued an appeal to those offices and firms who are desirous of giving donations to the Fund to pay their contributions without further delay.

tion density working at 800 to 1,000 persons per acre, the doubling of the city's population since the war, shortage of recreation grounds and open areas, scarcity of housing accommodation and industrial congestion which affected the health of the citizens. He stated that the "Master Plan" would effectively solve many of the existing civic problems and the scientific, planned development of the Greater Bombay area would give a fillip to the all-round growth of urban life.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, who presiding, praised Mr. Modak's address in connection with the execution of the Master Plan.

INTERIM FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FOR INDONESIA

Dutch To Transfer Power To New Set-Up Soon

THE HAGUE, Dec. 18 (Reuters): A Royal Decree here today established an Interim Federal Government in Indonesia. It will take effect immediately.

The Decree provides for a federal council, a representative peoples council and a council of secretaries of state.

All authority and power previously vested in the Crown and Dutch Parliament is to be transferred to this Federal Indonesian Government.

Establishment of an Interim Government, the Decree announcement said, was expected "to realise as near as possible the ultimate aim of a completely free and sovereign federal state United with the Netherlands in the Netherlands-Indonesian Union."

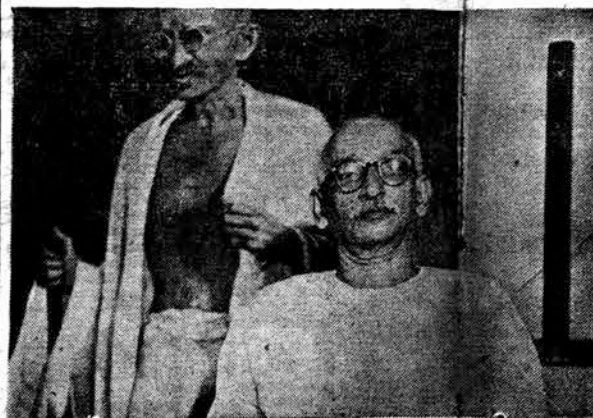
The Decree adds that, as the establishment of the Interim Administration will obviously take some time, provisions have been made for a gradual transfer of powers and that the Federal Interim Government will not be fully established, as originally planned, by January 1.

The Decree provides for the inclusion in the Interim Government of "those areas whose representatives so far have not co-operated in the present federal arrangement."

MEDIATION EFFORTS IN INDONESIA. "Good Offices" Committee's Latest Report To Paris

BATAVIA, Dec. 18 (Reuters): Curfew hours here and in West Java were lengthened today without explanation,

RASHTRAPITA & RASHTRAPATI



Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya Unveiled A Recent Painting Of Mahatma Gandhi

TOWARDS PLEBISCITE IN KASHMIR

India And Pakistan Delegations At U. N. Evolve New Scheme: Plan May Force Partition

LONDON, Dec. 18 (UPI): India and Pakistan Delegations to the United Nations in Paris have jointly evolved a fresh formula for plebiscite in Kashmir, according to informed sources here. It is understood that both Mr. Bajpai and Mr. Zafrullah Khan believe that their respective Governments will find the new formula acceptable.

Mr. Bajpai who left for India last Thursday is believed to be sanguine that there may be peace in Kashmir within a month and that Indo-Pakistan relations will be established on the most harmonious basis. His hopes are stated to be based on his belief that both Delhi and Karachi will accept the formula and in the Inter-Dominion Conference at Karachi next month.

final details will be worked out. United Press understands, however, that Mr. Bajpai and Mr. Zafrullah Khan are apprehensive of public opinion in both the Dominions, as their plebiscite plan will entail possibility of a partition of Kashmir.

INDIAN POSITIONS SHELLD ON BEHAR FRONT. NEW DELHI, Dec. 18 (UPI): Hostile guns based northeast of Bimbar continued shelling Indian positions in the Beri Pattan area on the night of Dec. 16/17, says a Defence Ministry Press "communiqué".

In other sectors the enemy continues to exert pressure on our positions and sporadic firing of hostiles and other minor patrol engagements were reported.

ABDULLAH FOR DELHI. GANDHINAGAR, Dec. 18 (UPI): Sheikh Mahmood Abdullah, Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir, left Jaipur for New Delhi today to hold consultation with the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India.

STATE CONGRESS TO SUBMIT MEMORANDUM TO NEHRU. HYDERABAD, Dec. 18 (UPI): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, has agreed to receive members of the Hyderabad State Congress at 8-4 p.m. on the 24th Dec. and address the workers, during his visit to the city.

It is learnt that the State Congress will present a memorandum to the Prime Minister of India urging the need for early formation of an interim ministry in Hyderabad.

U. N. Kashmir Mission Member In Delhi. NEW DELHI, Dec. 18 (API): Dr. Alfredo Lozano, Columbian member of the United Nations Commission for Kashmir, arrived in New Delhi today. Dr. Lozano was accompanied by Mr. Harnado Sumner, Alternate delegate for Columbia, and Mr. Lourie, his Secretary.

Viet-Minh "Shock Troops" Attack French Town. PARIS, Dec. 18 (Reuters): Indo-Chinese Viet-Minh (autonomy movement) "shock troops" have attacked Ker on the Gulf of Siam, the French press agency reported from Saigon today.

About 100 troops burned to the ground a chalet belonging to the King of Cambodia and pillaged both the post office and police station. The agency said.

They returned with eight hostages.

R. S. S. PRISONERS REFUSE FOOD

Protest Against Treatment In Jail

POONA, Dec. 18 (UPI): Majority of the R.S.S. prisoners in the Yerwada Jail it is learnt yesterday refused to take food as a protest against the treatment meted out to them within the jail.

It is stated that inconvenience was caused to these prisoners in respect of food and clothing due to large influx of Satyagrahis. The number of R.S.S. prisoners put into the jail since Friday last week was over 3,500 whereas the total normal accommodation in the prison is for about 200.

Arrangements are now being made to accommodate extra Satyagrahis elsewhere.

Over 1,000 women believed to be mothers, sisters and wives of convicted R. S. S. volunteers undergoing imprisonment in Yerwada Central Prison today demonstrated before the Poona Collectorate demanding better treatment and facilities to R.S.S. prisoners.

A deputation on behalf of the demonstrators later waited on the Collector Mr. M. R. Yardi and urged him to treat R. S. S. convicts as ordinary prisoners and not as criminals and provide them with all privileges given to politicals.

The Collector assured the deputations that he would request the Inspector-General of Prisons to take suitable action to redress their grievances. He also assured them that Government would give R. S. S. volunteers all privileges accorded to politicals.

16 R.S.S. ARRESTS IN CITY. BOMBAY, Saturday. The city police took into custody 16 R.S.S. volunteers in the course of the day today. Eleven of these were arrested at Chhatrapati for attempting to hold a meeting.

JOINT DISCOVERER OF PALUDRINE DEAD. CALCUTTA, Dec. 18 (API): It was learned in Calcutta today that Dr. P. H. S. Curd, one of Britain's leading chemists, died from injuries sustained in a train accident in the recent spell of foggy weather in England.

Dr. Curd, together with biologist Dr. D. G. Davey, and another chemist, Dr. P. L. Rose, was responsible for the discovery of the anti-malarial drug "Paludrine".

JAM SAHEB BACK HOME. RAJKOT, Dec. 18 (API): After about five months stay abroad the Jam Sahab of Nawanagar, Rajpramukh of Saurashtra, returned to Saurashtra today.

NANYUAN AIRFIELD RECAPTURED. But Triple Threat To Peiping, Nanking & Tientsin Grows More Serious

NANKING, Dec. 18 (Reuters): With the Communists only three miles from Peiping (Peking), Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek today planned a largescale airlift to feed the city.

The triple threat to Peiping, Nanking, and Tientsin, grew hourly more serious. Shells began falling in Peiping's west-end. Chiang conferred with his top military commanders, and decided to send "a strong naval force" to strengthen the precariously held Government port of Tangku, near Tientsin.

NANYUAN AIRFIELD RECAPTURED. Government forces were reported to have recaptured Nanyuan airfield on the southern outskirts of Peiping after a violent counter-attack, and their North China commander, General Fu Tso-yi was quoted as saying "everything depends on our own efforts. Both Peiping and Tientsin will be all right".

Early today, the Communists captured Haitien, a western Peiping suburb, and Government troops have withdrawn from the strategic railway station at Fengtai, just outside the city.

The battle of machine guns from the north could be clearly heard today in Tientsin, now cut off from Peiping by rail, river, air, and telephone.

REDS CAPTURE PEITANG. All military and civilian aircraft were reported to have left Changtue Chung airfield, Tientsin's main airport, and seven ships were said to have sailed hurriedly from Tangku last night, full of troops and Government employees as Communist troops captured Peitang just north of the harbour area.

Cabinet Members Must Set Example In Moral Standards

FIRST SARVODAYA SAMAJ SESSION

BY G. N. ACHARYA OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE. GANDHINAGAR, Dec. 18. The first session of the Sarvodaya Samaj will be held on the 28th, 29th, and 30th of January next year at Atrno a village three miles from Indore the summer capital of the Madhya Bharat Union. A Sarvodaya exhibition like the one that is drawing huge crowds here at present will be held at Indore on the same day.

A decision to this effect was taken at a meeting of the Sarvodaya Samaj workers here who met in the Exhibition Office under the Chairmanship of Mr. R. S. Dhotre of the Sevagram Ashram. A thousand delegates including Acharya Vinoba Bhave and Dr. Rajendra Prasad are expected to attend the conference.

600 Die In Brazil Floods. WORST IN NATION'S HISTORY

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 18 (Reuters). Six hundred people died and taken away have lost their homes in rising floods in the Paranaiba river valley and Leopoldina District 120 miles north-east of Rio.

Airra's failed to get food and medical supplies to the area, said to be threatened with a typhoid epidemic. The floods have analysed road and railway communications.

The floods, worst in Brazilian history, began a few days ago with a giant water spout followed by torrential rains which swamped two small towns.

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REDS CAPTURE PEITANG. All military and civilian aircraft were reported to have left Changtue Chung airfield, Tientsin's main airport, and seven ships were said to have sailed hurriedly from Tangku last night, full of troops and Government employees as Communist troops captured Peitang just north of the harbour area.

ABRAB LEGION COMMANDER AGREES TO CEASE FIRE. AMMAN, Dec. 18 (Reuters): Lieut. Col. Abdullah Bey Tel. Arab Legion Commander in Jerusalem's old City, told reporters here today he had agreed to a cease-fire on the Arab Legion front, embracing Jerusalem, Ramallah, Bab El Wad, Latrun, Bethlehem and Heit Jala.

FRENCH PLANE CRASH IN AFRICA. PARIS, Dec. 18 (U.P.A.): A French Air Force Junkers transport plane crashed on the borders of French West Africa and Nigeria, killing four and seriously injuring one crew member. The French news agency reported today.

Other speeches, some of which

SUBJECTS COMMITTEE ACCEPTS MISRA'S AMENDMENT

Three-Man Committee To Examine Dhar Report

By G. N. Acharya, our special representative

Gandhinagar, Dec. 18: Three more resolutions on the economic programme, on standards of public conduct and on the question of the Linguistic Provinces were adopted at the final session of the Subjects Committee of the Congress. This morning fighting against time, the Committee approved last of the string of sixteen resolutions to be presented to the plenary session just three hours before the session was due to meet.

DEO IN CHARGE OF REPLYING. Despite the hustling tactics adopted by the President who had so far laughed through his job of conducting the business of the House in a somewhat tolerant fashion, there was no time for the top rankers to come into action. Although a representation was made to the president that the vast concourse of people in and outside the pandal would like to see and hear some of the leaders and although the President himself seemed anxious to get Maulana Abul Kalam Azad who had sat silent throughout the session to speak, the plans could not be executed. Mr. Sankarrao Deo General Secretary of the Congress who had done duty as mover of all resolutions took charge of replying as well today.

NO EXTENSION OF SESSION. The Congress President announced that it was beyond the resources of the Subjects Committee to extend the Congress session to the 20th. It must hold forced sittings both in the morning and hence the Subjects Committee cannot meet again. All the 156 non-official resolutions of which due notice had been given were summarily referred to the consideration of the Working Committee.

STANDARD OF PUBLIC CONDUCT. The first of the three resolutions, the one on Economic Policy was passed without much difficulty by the simple process of the mover accommodating a few of the shorter amendments moved. But the one on the standard of public conduct was debated in an atmosphere of rising tension. The reason for this was voiced with restraint and moderation by Mr. Vishwanath Das, President of the Uth Provincial Congress Committee who moved for the deletion of two sentences from the lengthy resolution. The first was the assertion that "contact with power has affected many Congressmen and there is a tendency to use this power and position for private interest." Mr. Das argued that it was unfair to tar everybody in this sweeping manner. He argued that in all cases of specific charges there should be inquiry and action was possible in more than one way. A man who had been put in office and power could be unseated by the electors. There could also be disciplinary action in suitable cases. But to pass a vague resolution of this kind would be to put a weapon in the hands of those who are already maligning the Congress.

Mr. Das also asked for the deletion of the sentence which said that Provincial Congress Committees should deal with "complaints of governmental activity or abuse of authority." He maintained that this would amount to setting the Congress Governments and the provincial committees at loggerheads and would result in worse chaos.

Other speeches, some of which

THREE-MAN COMMITTEE. With 15 minutes to go, Govind Vallabh Pant moved, as earlier announced, a resolution setting up a three-man Committee to examine the question of the Linguistic Province in the light of the decisions taken in the past and the requirements of the existing situation.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL. JAIPUR, Dec. 18 (A.P. L.): Meeting on the eve of the open session for three hours this morning, the Subjects Committee adopted three resolutions one on the Economic Programme, another calling for high standards of public conduct to be maintained by congressmen and the third appointing a three man committee to report on the question of Linguistic Provinces.

The resolution on the Linguistic Provinces was adopted after Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant had told the Subjects Committee that it was the unanimous decision of the Working Committee that a Committee consisting of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

Should be set up to go into the question again and report to the A.I.C.C. within three months. All the amendments to this resolution were withdrawn and the Subjects Committee passed it unanimously.

FIRST DIVISION. For the first time during the present Subjects Committee discussions a division was demanded today during discussion (Continued on Page 17.)

Stop Press

Congress Working

Committee Meeting

Discussion On
Linguistic Provinces

GANDHINAGAR, Dec. 18, (UPI): The Congress Working Committee had its third sitting this morning in the "Neta Nivas". Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya was in the chair. Among those who attended this morning's sitting of the Working Committee were Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Shri Shankarrao Deo, Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant, Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani, Prof. N. G. Ranga, Dr. Prafulla Chandra Gosh, Acharya Jugal Kishore and Sardar Pratap Singh.

Mr. Jagjivan Ram, Labour Minister, Government of India, attended the Working Committee today on special invitation.

The United Press of India learns that the Committee adopted a brief resolution reiterating its previous decision in favour of the formation of linguistic provinces in India and setting up a three-man sub-committee with Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel to go into the question of the formation of the linguistic provinces and submit its report to the Working Committee.

The Working Committee is further reported to have considered the labour situation in the country and heard the views of the Labour Minister of the Government of India on the subject. The Committee, the United Press of India further understands received during its this morning's sitting a deputation headed by Mr. Guizarilal Nanda, Labour Minister of the Bombay Government, Mr. Hariharanath Shastri, President of the Indian National Trade Union Congress and Mr. Khandubhai Desai who apprised the Committee with the various difficulties and general discontent of the labour in the country and the steps which, in its opinion, should be taken to remedy the situation.

The deputation is reported to have also urged the Working Committee to issue a directive to all Provincial Governments to implement at least more important of the recommendations of the Indian National Trade Union Congress to create general satisfaction among the labour and to counter the anti-Congress propaganda engineered by Communists in the rank and file of the labour.

MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE
In view, however, of the report of the Linguistic Provinces Commission appointed by the President of the Constituent Assembly and the new problems that had arisen out of the achievement of independence, this Congress appoints a Committee of the following three members:

- (1) Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya;
- (2) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru,
- (3) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel,

To review the position, and to examine the question in the light of decisions taken by the Congress in the past and the requirements of the existing situation. The committee will submit its report to the Working Committee within three months.

HE WANTED HIS
VOICE TO BE HEARD

GANDHINAGAR, Dec. 18 (UPI): Trouble was created at the Subjects Committee pandal this morning by an ill-clad man believed to be mad when he suddenly ran up to the presidential rostrum and dramatically stood there with folded hands facing the delegates. He was, however, immediately removed from the dais, but before leaving he turned towards the members of the Congress Working Committee seated there and shouted against them.

BETTER MARKETING
OF MICA

NEW DELHI, Dec. 18, (A.P.I.): The Government of India have decided to appoint a committee consisting of 15 members to consider and report on the practicability of setting up a Mica Marketing Control Board in India, and, if such a board is considered feasible, to suggest its constitution and functions and also to work out a detailed scheme for the efficient marketing of mica.

Dr. M. S. Krishnan, Director, Indian Bureau of Mines will be Chairman of the Committee.

The first meeting of the Committee will take place in Madras on December 22. A meeting of the Interim Mica Advisory Committee will also be held in Madras on December 20 and 21.

Jaipur Congress Beats All
Records

(Continued from Page 14.)

nesses and evils, so that it may be able to help in solving the difficulties facing the country and the national Governments, and it is possible only when every Congressman continues to follow in the footsteps of the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi. He has told us to work for the good of the country selflessly and has enjoined on us not to forsake our path of truth and non-violence under the circumstances.

"To-day, if the organisation keeps the ideals of selflessness, truth and non-violence in mind, and if it acts up to these ideals, it will make the post-freedom era a happy and prosperous one."

"I pray that under your leadership the Congress will fulfil its hopes and aspirations."

NEHRU MOVES RESOLUTION ON
"MESSAGE"

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru moving the resolution on the "Message" before the Plenary Session of the Congress to-day said: "Pakistan's fear against India is unfounded and uncalled for. India has no intention of invading Pakistan. In the world of to-day problems are not solved by means of war. Has anything been settled by the last two wars? The creation of Pakistan itself is the result of an agreement to which we were a party. Even if Pakistan prays for a union with India, I would tell them 'it is kind of you, it is better we do not rejoin. Reunion will be injurious to the interest of India. The poison spread in the minds of the people of sub-continent still exists, and unless it disappears completely, reunion will give rise to the same old problems and difficulties.'"

WORKING ARRANGEMENTS

Pt. Nehru, however, visualised some sort of working arrangements between the two Dominions on certain vital matters affecting both the countries, for mutual benefit, such as Defence, Communications and Trade.

Pt. Nehru said that the resolution presented a picture which incorporated the ideas set before the nation by Mahatma Gandhi. Mahatma Gandhi had shown the path which enabled the nation to turn defeats into triumph and whenever the country was victorious it never displayed arrogance. We took part in the struggle for twenty years for the freedom of the country under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. Some times we fell down, but we rose again to fight until we became victorious. Only two years ago the country had terrific problems before it but Gandhi was alive to guide us.

POISON OF COMMUNALISM

"After independence a storm swept over the country, the country was divided into two, and lakhs of people were rendered homeless. People went mad and this was the result of the poison of communalism spread by the leaders of Pakistan. Though we were provoked very badly, Gandhiji counselled us patience and we acted according to the teachings which he had preached for forty years while he was alive, Mahatma Gandhi was looking after the interests of the country, and it was the greatest calamity for the nation when he was assassinated.

The problems before the country have to be faced and we have to stand on our own legs now to deal with them squarely and boldly.

LOT OF MADNESS STILL IN INDIA

Referring to the Satyagraha by the R.S.S., Pandit Nehru said that even now there was a lot of madness in the country. Satyagraha was possible for a good cause, and no movement for an evil end could be called Satyagraha. The R.S.S. had adopted a reprehensible method of secrecy. He was aware of their activities and their secretiveness.

"I must warn them," Pandit Nehru said "that we shall never allow them to rise again. We will prevent any organisation believing in violence from coming up or raising its head in the country. How can we allow any organisation to spread the poison of communalism in the country since all our recent problems and difficulties as well as partition of the country itself, were due to similar causes?"

Pandit Nehru reminded the people that India was a big country with a big ideal.

Mahatma Gandhi had shown the path on which the country could move to that greatness. It was no use worshipping leaders unless the people followed Gandhiji's teachings which had made "men out of us."

The great problems internal and international, should be faced in accordance with that ideal and the policy of truth and non-violence, born out of strength. If any enemy tried to endan-

ger the narrow liberty of the nation the country would give them a fitting answer.

HINDI MOVEMENT DEPLORED

Pandit Nehru criticised the 'narrow-mindedness' that pervaded certain sections of the national life of the country. He instanced the Hindi movement and said "I will give them a proper reply at proper place and with proper strength" (cheers).

A country like India, he said, could either be big or fall to pieces. There was no VIA MEDIA. And it was upto them to make the country a great one.

He said that he was proud of the great Congress organisation because without this organisation, he felt, they were nobody.

"The Congress has made us national leader and has brought freedom to the country. Everyone of us owns his present position to the Congress, and all of us must act according to the ideals of the Congress."

After Mahatma Gandhi's death the responsibility on our shoulders has become greater and there is no room for weakness and lethargy."

The Prime Minister said: "It was a fallacy to think that our work was over since Swaraj had been achieved."

NEED OF ECONOMIC FREEDOM

"The freedom that we have is only political freedom, but what we want is a People's Raj, in which all people without distinction will be prosperous and contented citizens. This is not possible unless economic freedom is attained."

PAKISTAN ON WRONG BASIS

Speaking about Pakistan, Pandit Nehru said that Pakistan was created under the two-nation theory, the very basis of which was wrong.

What would be the result if the considered Muslims here as aliens and Pakistan considered one and half crores of Hindus in East Bengal as aliens? The Hindus in East Bengal should have the same rights which the Muslims enjoyed there.

Expressing satisfaction at the trend of Indo-Pakistan talks, Pandit Nehru said that means for solving many disputes had been solved at the recent Inter-Dominion Conference in Delhi.

KASHMIR PROBLEM

The Prime Minister referred to the situation in Kashmir and said that India acted all along in such a manner as not to provoke a war between the two Dominions.

He did not know when the question would be solved, but it was India's desire that, as the two countries lived side by side, they should settle all disputes in an amicable manner. Pakistan itself was created by an agreement to which India was a party.

AZAD'S WARNING

Seconding the resolution, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad said that the resolution which was appropriately titled was not a message just in name. It was the message which Mahatma Gandhi had preached and in accordance with which he had acted while he was alive.

It was only by following Mahatma Gandhi's message, Maulana Azad said, that the nation could once again march on the path of real freedom.

"If after achieving political freedom," Maulana Azad said, "we do not create conditions in which people can live in peace and make the best use of this hardwon freedom, we will fall again."

The "message" resolution was passed unanimously.

FOREIGN POLICY

Pt. Govind Ballabh Pant, moving the resolution on "Foreign Policy" said that the independence of India must be viewed as part of the larger freedom of all countries and people of the world, which she could not do while she was ruled by foreigners.

Regarding India's continuance of her membership of the United Nations, Pandit Pant said that though the United Nations had not done justice to India, India would continue to be member of the U.N.O. She did not intend to join any bloc or group to strengthen her position in the U.N.O. On the contrary India's aim would be to maintain cordial relations with all nations. Her aim had not been only the attainment of her own freedom, but also to work for freedom of all nations, he added.

FEDERATION OF ASIA

Referring to the conditions of the people in Asia Pt. Pant suggested the formation of a Federation of Asia for the uplift of the oppressed and the weak.

The resolution which was seconded by Mr. Harekrishna Mahtab, was put to vote and unanimously passed.

The Session adjourned for the day to meet again at 9-30 a.m. tomorrow.

SEVA GRAM IN
EVERY PROVINCE

MADRAS, Dec. 18, (A.P.I.): The need for organised social service in free India to reform society by eradicating poverty, ignorance and disease was stressed by Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Health Minister, Government of India, presiding over the second annual session of the All-India Conference of Social Work at Rajaji Hall this evening.

"If we have rightly understood the meaning of our political independence," she said, "every adult is or should be, a social servant inasmuch as he should endeavour to live well and do his duty in whatever sphere of life he is placed by fate. Good citizenship connotes social service."

VOLUNTARY SOCIAL WORK

Stressing the need for voluntary social work, she said: "India can proudly count many of her sons and daughters as reformers and social workers of first rank, second to none in the world, who have lit the torch of social reform, broken through out-moded custom and tradition and ploughed their way across other insuperable difficulties simply by means of their vision, courage and faith. It is in the wake of these honoured ones, the giant among them being our beloved Gandhiji of ever blessed memory, that we have to follow."

NATIONAL HEALTH

Among the nation-building activities on which social workers should concentrate, she emphasised that priority should be given to promoting national health.

She felt that both the Government at the Centre and in the Provinces, as well as the people, should take an abiding interest in the activities of the All-India Spinners' Association, the All-India Village Industries' Association and the Hindustani Talimi Sangh, all of which aimed at providing an answer to our difficulties like food, and cloth.

Concluding, she stressed the need for practical work in the field of social service and expressed the hope that it would be possible for them during the ensuing year "to lay the foundations of a Seva Gram in every Province and State."

NEW SCALE OF
RATIONS IN
REFUGEE CAMPSTo Cost Government Rs.
5.4 Crores In A Year

NEW DELHI, Dec. 18, Liberal additions in the scale of food rations in refugee camps in India have been sanctioned by the Government of India. The new scale will involve Government an additional expenditure of Rs. 5.4 crores in a year or Rs. 1.5 lakhs daily.

ENORMOUS SUPPLIES SENT
TO CAMPS

The total value of food articles supplied to refugees in all the camps in India would total up to astronomical figures. In the Khushehra camp alone the value of foodstuffs supplied from September, 1947 to August 1948 was nearly Rs. 1,90,00,000.

PRESENT POPULATION OF CAMPS

The population of refugee camps in the beginning of the current year was nearly 3,67,000. To-day it is nearly 8,00,000. The increase is due partly to the disinclination of refugees themselves to go out of the camps.

U. S. TROOPS UNDER 'MONTY'
IN EMERGENCY

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18, (U.P.A.): A usually reliable source said today the United States Government had agreed in principle that its occupation forces in Germany in the event of an emergency should be under the command of Field Marshal Montgomery for defense of the Rhine line.

TRIUMPH FOR ARAB DELEGATION

DAMASCUS, Dec. 18, (Reuters): Syria today declared support for the Arab League as the "only competent body to decide Palestine's fate."

The Premier described yesterday's rejection by the Security Council of Israel's membership application as "triumph for the Arab delegation."

GANDHINAGAR, Dec. 18, (A.P.I.): Delegations from Malaya, French India and Nepal have arrived here. The delegation from French India headed by Mr. R. R. Purushotam Reddiar met the Congress President and conveyed to him the unanimous resolution adopted by the Chandranagore Municipal Assembly favouring immediate merger with India.

Dr. Pattabhi was glad that the Chandranagore Municipal Assembly had voted for integration with India and he hoped the day would not be far off when their hopes could be realised.

Cabinet Members Must Set Example In Moral Standards

(Continued from Page 15.)

sion on Mr. Misra's amendment to the public conduct resolution, Mr. Misra's amendment wanted that along with the general body of Congressmen, the Cabinet Ministers should also aim at setting an example and maintaining a high standard of public conduct. The amendment was accepted by the Committee.

FOR NEXT A.I.C.C.

The Congress President Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya informed the Committee that about twenty non-official resolutions had been balloted and suggested that these should be considered at the next A.I.C.C. meeting. The Committee agreed to this procedure.

Dr. Pattabhi informed the house that the intention was to induce the session by tomorrow night and appealed for the members' co-operation in this respect.

NEXT SESSION

The President also informed the Committee that so far three invitations for holding the next session of the Congress had been received. This question would be finally decided by the A.I.C.C. at its next meeting.

PLEA FOR PERIOD OF AUSTERITY

When the Subjects Committee met this morning Mr. Shankarrao Deo moved the resolution on the Economic programme.

The resolution urged that the nation must undergo a period of austerity and must avoid wasteful expenditure and stated that a concerted effort must be made on a national scale to meet the crisis in production and price inflation. Planned large-scale and small scale projects capable of yielding quick results were urged. The development of cottage industries supply of foodgrains at controlled prices to industrial workers, fair price for agricultural products and an intensive campaign for production of Khadi were included in the programme. The Central and Provincial Governments were requested to take steps for adequate housing facilities for Industrial Labour. The resolution warned the working class against disruptive forces.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. S. K. Patil.

Mr. Jawaharlal Jhanjhania moving an amendment said that the words "they must consume less" in the resolution were inappropriate inasmuch as the people had no purchasing power to buy even their necessities of life. He said that the resolution must impress upon industries the need to conduct their industries for the benefit of the nation and not with any profit motive.

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Mr. Nijalingappa moving an amendment said that not only should the Provincial Governments be required to take steps to provide housing facilities for Industrial Labour but that a similar request should also be made to the Central Government.

Mr. Shankarrao Deo accepted this amendment.

Mr. Jogeswar Mondal said that production should also be controlled along with consumption to obtain a balanced economy in the country.

Sardar Ranjit Singh said that Government servants had been hit as hard as Industrial Labour and, therefore, they too should be supplied food grains at controlled rates.

Mr. Abdul Ghani wanted the Government to impress on industrialists to eliminate conditions which led to strikes by Labour.

SAXENA WANTS 5-YEAR PLAN

Mr. Shibbanlal Saxena moved an amendment for an addition of a clause to the effect that the Congress should urge the Central Government to appoint an independent fact-finding commission to prepare a five-year plan for all-round economic development of the country.

Mr. Alghuril Sastri moved an amendment to the effect that not only industrial conflicts but agrarian conflicts also must be avoided in order to put forth the utmost effort in production.

THREE AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Mr. Shankarrao Deo accepted the amendments moved by Alghuril Sastri, Mr. Nijalingappa and Mr. Ranjit Singh.

Their aim, Mr. Shankarrao Deo said, was to establish a society based upon the ideal of social justice. This end must be achieved by peaceful means. Revolution, if brought about by persuasion would be of a more lasting character.

The amendment of Messrs Sastri, Nijalingappa and Ranjit Singh were accepted and the resolution as amended was passed, while other amendments were rejected.

"STANDARD OF PUBLIC CONDUCT"

The General Secretary Mr. Shankarrao Deo then moved the resolution on the "Standard of Public Conduct". Acharya Jugad Kishore seconded it.

Mr. Biswanath Das moved an amendment for the deletion of the sentence that contact with power had affected

many Congressmen. He also wanted the deletion of the direction that complaints about Governmental activity or abuse of authority should be dealt with by the Provincial Congress Committees. He said that Congress workers who had suffered were the targets of mudslinging, but what help were they now receiving from the Working Committee? He asked.

Mr. Das suggested that the Prime Minister of India should be the Congress President and the Presidents of the Provincial Congress Committees should be the Premiers of the Provinces.

Mr. Rohini Kumar Chowdhury's amendment sought deletion of the words "more specially members of the Central and Provincial Legislatures" in the paragraph directing Congressmen to set an example in the matter of public conduct. What had the Legislators done to deserve this special censure? He asked.

MAIN COMPLAINTS

Mr. Mahesh Dutt Misra's amendment said that the special call to set an example of public conduct should be directed towards members of Cabinets.

Dr. K. Subbarau by an amendment suggested that it was not desirable for individual Congressmen, particularly the members of Legislatures to interfere in Government's activities for personal and selfish ends.

Mr. Bansilal Loharia moved that Congressmen holding Ministerial posts should not be permitted to hold office in the Congress organisation or become members of Parliamentary Boards.

Mr. Jwala Prasad moving an amendment placed the "entire blame" on the Ministries for the criticism levelled against the Congress.

CALL TO ACCEPT GANDHIAN IDEOLOGY

Mr. K. P. Tirpathi by an amendment warned Congressmen that until they accepted the Gandhian ideology and technique their difficulties would not be removed.

Mr. Abdul Ghani moved an amendment for the deletion of the parts in the resolution relating to interference by Congressmen in Government activities.

VITAL FOR VERY EXISTENCE

Mr. Shankarrao Deo replying to the debate said that the resolution was vital for the very existence of the Congress. The resolution was unpalatable, no doubt, but was sure to give the Congress strength. One had to admit that the Congress today did not occupy as high a place in the estimation of the public as it should. The mention of Legislators in the resolution, he said, was not meant to be a reflection on their conduct but it had to be done because essentially they were repositories of authority. Confession of their own weakness was not really giving their enemies an opportunity for attack. A realisation of their weakness would add to their strength.

The Committee accepted Mr. Misra's amendment and passed the resolution as amended.

LINGUISTIC PROVINCES

Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant moving the resolution on "Linguistic Provinces" said that several resolutions had been adopted by the people in the past for the formation of new Province on a uni-lingual basis and the redistribution of the existing provinces. In view of the strong desire of the people to form separate Provinces on a linguistic basis the President of the Constituent Assembly had appointed a Commission whose report had already been released. But it had been felt necessary to consider the report of the Commission again because of new problems which had arisen since then.

The Working Committee he said had therefore, appointed a Committee consisting of Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Pandit Nehru and Sardar Patel to review the position and to examine the question in the light of the decisions taken by the Congress in the past.

He appealed to the members to pass the resolution without any discussion as there was no other suitable way to deal with this question.

The resolution was put to vote and was carried unanimously without any discussion.

CODE OF CONDUCT FOR CONGRESSMEN

Of Resolution

The resolution, entitled "Standard of Public Conduct" which is before the Working Committee of the Congress reads:

"The Congress under Gandhiji's leadership became not only a powerful instrument for gaining India's freedom, but also an organisation in intimate contact with the masses and attracting their goodwill and loyalty

and exercising a moral authority over them. Gandhiji's conception of politics and public life was inextricably connected with high moral standards and sacrifice and service of the people irrespective of caste or creed. This conception influenced the Congress, which he shaped, and Congressmen came to be judged not by their wealth or status in society but by their public service and sacrifice and their individual conduct. Thus the Congress attained a supreme position in the life of the country and public standards rose to a high level. Because of this, India not only achieved independence but also gained the respect and admiration of other nations.

"It is this precious heritage that the present and succeeding generations have to preserve. If this hard-won freedom is to be maintained and utilised for the creation of a new society based on social justice and equality of opportunity for all, it is essential that the Congress and Congressmen should keep intact these great ideals and should continue to serve the people without becoming victims to the lure of power, wealth or privilege.

CALL TO CONGRESSMEN

"Unfortunately, contact with power has affected many Congressmen and there is a tendency to use this power and position for self-interest. The spirit of disinterested service and of constructive work for the public cause gradually ceases to be the motive power which moves large number of people. It is essential, from the point of view of the individual as well as of the nation, that this tendency should be arrested and every Congressman and Congress woman has a duty and obligation to work to this end.

"Gandhiji combined political work with constructive and productive activity and placed a varied programme of constructive work before the country in which every Congressman, and indeed every Indian, was expected to take part. It was by this service that the Congress organisation grew in influence and the nation became strong. Political activity must necessarily be confined to a few, but national activity and service must be the privilege and obligation of every individual.

"In order to renew and revitalise itself, the Congress must devote itself

to renewing this service in some form of the constructive programme. Unity among the various communities in the country is the first essential, and the removal of all forms of untouchability and the like is equally important. Other important activities are social education of the masses in towns and villages, and a countrywide campaign for increasing production in every way and more especially through the agency of co-operatives and village-industries, including khadi; association with the grow more food campaign, and organisation and service of workers in field and factory. It should be the special privilege of young men and young women to undertake these various activities in the service of the country.

"Owing to the widespread reduction of controls, it is necessary that Congressmen should co-operate with others in making these controls a success and in checking corruption and breaches of the regulations.

PLEA FOR FULL CO-OPERATION

"The success of the Central and Provincial Governments, controlled by the Congress, depends to a large extent on full co-operation between the Government and the Congress organisation. This co-operation should be evolved in each province, subject to broad principles being laid down in regard to it by the Working Committee of the Congress or the Central Parliamentary Board. It is not possible or desirable for individual Congressmen to interfere in Government's activities. Complaints of Governmental activity or abuse of authority should be dealt with by the Provincial Congress Committees alone, who should approach Government for redress. In particular, Congressmen must always beware of getting any special facilities, financial or otherwise, for themselves or for their friends and relatives.

"All Congressmen, and more specially members of the Central and Provincial Legislatures, must set an example in all such matters and maintain a high standard of conduct.

"In these days of world crises and national difficulty a burden is cast on the Congress which it must shoulder. Crises are not resolved or difficulties removed by patchwork remedies on opportunist methods. They are only finally resolved by removing the root causes of trouble and by maintaining always a high normal standard. The Congress, therefore, calls upon all Congressmen and the nation generally to apply themselves to these great tasks in the spirit which enabled them to achieve freedom for the country."—U. P. I.

SINGLE PROVINCE FOR RAJPUTANA

Reception Committee Chairman's Plea

GANDHINAGAR, Dec. 18. (A.P.I.): Mr. Gokul Bhai Bhatt, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcoming the delegates to the fifty-fifth session of the Indian National Congress, said that it was the good fortune of the states people that the first session of the Congress of Independent India was being held in a state.

HARIPURA AND AFTER. Mr. Bhatt said: "When the historical resolution on the states was passed at Haripura many did not realise its true spirit. But few things have helped the cause of the states people more than the Haripura resolution; it inspired us, invigorated us, removed our lethargy, and gave us strength to face difficulties. We began to be self-reliant. Under the guidance and blessings of the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, we marched ahead. And I am happy to say that we not only fought our own battle but also fought shoulder to shoulder with our brethren in the struggle for Indian independence."

TRIBUTE TO SARDAR PATEL. Expressing the people's determination to form Rajputana into a single province, Mr. Bhatt hoped that the negotiations which were being carried on with the Maharajas of Jaipur, Jodhpur and Bikaner would be successful and result in the formation of a Rajputana Province. "In this direction the work done by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the States Minister, is beyond description. He is our sagacious and experienced leader; he is also a determined and brave man."

GREETINGS FROM OVERSEAS.

GANDHINAGAR, Dec. 18. (A.P.I.): Before Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya delivered his presidential address in Hindi, Acharya Jugad Kishore, Joint-General Secretary, read out messages of goodwill brought by delegations from Malaya, Burma, Ceylon, Nepal and French India. There were also greetings from Indians in the United States. The Ceylon delegation brought a garland of "Scorpion Orchids"—a flower which will not wither for one month.

Nehru's Christmas Visit To Hyderabad

HYDERABAD CITY, (UPA): Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru's Christmas visit to Hyderabad will be no holiday for him.

He is expected to arrive December 24 and stay about 48 hours. During that time he is scheduled to make at least three public addresses, hold important talks with the Nizam and several Hyderabad political leaders, and attend a large number of social functions being planned in his honour.

Officials at the Bolarum Residency, where Pandit Nehru will stay as the guest of Military Governor and Mrs. J. N. Chaudhury, said they have been besieged with telephone calls and letters since the Prime Minister's visit was announced.

"It looks like everybody in the state wants to pay a personal call on him or invite him to dinner," a Residency staff official said.

The official said that "no special celebration" has been planned for Christmas Day. He said Pandit Nehru probably would eat Christmas dinner with the Military Governor and his family.

The visit will mark the first time Pandit Nehru has been in Hyderabad since 1944 when he inaugurated a state branch of the All-India Spinners Association. Previously he had visited the state in 1931 and 1936.

He was invited to come to the state several months ago by former Hyderabad Prime Minister Mir Lalk Ali but turned down the offer.

Partial Resumption Of Work In Surat Factories

SURAT, Dec. 18 (A.P.I.) A partial resumption of work in some of the fine Jari factories of Surat was reported today, following the submission to adjudication of the dispute between fine Jari workers manufacturers by the Government of Bombay.

This follows the resolution passed by the workers at their meeting here last evening to resume work from today.

The "akhadadars" are still continuing their strike which began on November 10.

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M.Sc. Pharmaceutical Chemist with long experience in manufacturing, research and administrative work in renowned Pharmaceutical concerns of India seeks suitable employment. Write P. Das-Gupta, 69 Raja Naba Kissen Street Calcutta 5. (2632)

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Old and experienced Muslim firm in Eastern Pakistan with immense influence and foreign connections invites financing partner in jute baling and shipping. Contact immediately. Box No. 21 "Bombay Chronicle"

ACCOMMODATION WANTED

Wanted Godown and an Office Room on hire in Bombay, for full particulars please apply to Box No. 23 "Bombay Chronicle"

PROPERTY FOR SALE

Properties for sale: mortgage; exchange; many places. Properties bought. T. Raychowdhury and Co-Surveyors, Allahabad 1. (54)

MACHINERY FOR SALE

Garrard double spring gramophone motors with complete accessories are now available from your local gramophone dealer at Rs 60/- each. Trade enquiries solicited. Morgan Milton Ltd., 43-Park Mansions Park Street, Calcutta-16 (2135)

MICELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Kelyper's Silk Handkerchiefs, guaranteed pure, washable and durable in plain white gentlemen's As 0-12-0 each, Rs 8-12 Doz. Ladies Rs. 0-5-0 each Rs. 3-8 Doz. V.P. Air Mailed Rs. 0-14-0 extra. Kelyper's, Srinagar Kashmir 42



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NO PROOF TO BACK APPROVER'S STORY

Savarkar's Counsel Denies Conspiracy To Murder Mahatma Gandhi

RED FORT, Dec. 18, (U.P.I.): Resuming his arguments when the Special Court of Mr. Atma Charan met today Mr. Dange, the Counsel for Karkare, said that the torn letter which the wife of Badge was alleged to have given to the C.I.D. at Bombay before her interview with Badge in custody, appeared to be a purely concocted document, and as such could not be admitted as evidence against Karkare. The alleged letter, therefore, was of no use at all to the Prosecution so far as his client was concerned, Mr. Dange said.

In Defence Of Savarkar

When the Court reassembled after lunch, Mr. P. R. Das, a former Judge of the Patna High Court, began his arguments in defence of Savarkar. He said that the actual happenings on January 20 were not only not consistent with the evidence of the Approver but on the other hand contradicted it.

First of all there was no reason at all why seven determined men could not have carried out the act if they had any conspiracy to do it on January 20, when there could not have been any suspicion at all about their intentions. But on January 30 when subsequent to the bomb explosion the police must have been reinforced, to suspect the isolated act of a single murder to involve a conspiracy was not possible. Therefore, Mr. Das argued, the prosecution case had been completely negated by what happened on January 20, and therefore the Approver's evidence has had to be believed.

Further no evidence of even prosecution had stated that there was a conspiracy on the 30th January. There was an important sentence in the Approver's evidence when he returned to the Hindu Mahasabha Bhawan in the evening of January 20. It was this that Badge had been followed by

Apte and Godse. When he was questioned as to what had happened the Approver said nothing.

This, Mr. Das, contended, had disproved the Approver's evidence that there was a conspiracy to murder Mahatma Gandhi. There was no suggestion at all of a meeting of the conspirators after the event of January 20.

DIXIT MAHARAJ'S EVIDENCE

Referring to the evidence of Dixit Maharaj, Mr. Das said that according to Badge arms and ammunition ordered from him by Apte had been delivered in Dixit Maharaj's house. Dixit Maharaj was acting as an intermediary for the distribution of arms to Hindus in Hyderabad. As to whether the two gun-cotton slabs, two revolvers and five hand grenades ordered by Apte on January 10, 1948, and delivered by Badge's servant Shanker were actually taken by them to kill Mahatma Gandhi or were sent to Hyderabad, there was no evidence. Further the servant Narayan of Dixit Maharaj was not examined by the prosecution in order to assess to what extent the conduct of Dixit Maharaj could be relied upon. It was probable that Dixit, to save his skin from a conspiracy to smuggle arms into Hyderabad, might have given evidence in the Court. Again, Mr. Das argued, Badge was never taken into confidence by Apte and Godse during their conversation with Savarkar. That being so how could the Court believe Badge's evidence involving Savarkar in the conspiracy, he asked.

Referring to the alleged visit of Godse and Apte on January 17 to Savarkar Sadan to have a last Darshan, Badge was kept in the ground floor. Therefore Badge's deposition as to what transpired between Apte and Godse on the one hand and Savarkar on the other could not be taken as valid.

Mr. Das had not finished his arguments when the Court adjourned till Monday.

a paper ballot. The machines not only speed up the actual voting procedure, but facilitate the counting of ballots since they automatically record the total vote for each candidate.

"It was in 1898, long before talk about a push-button age, that the first machine to record votes was used in Rochester, New York," the newspaper says. "So satisfactory did it prove that employment of mechanical devices for recording and totalling the vote has increased with each subsequent election...."

"This year, nearly one-third of the nation's voters pulled or pushed levers to record their choice.... In all, 45,000 machines were used in 4,000 cities, towns and villages in 23 States."—USIS

AHMEDABAD PUBLIC WORKER DEAD

(From A Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 17. Mr. Mahboobmiya Imambakh Kadri, a popular public worker of Ahmedabad died today of a paralytic stroke at the age of 76. He was the Principal of the Mahabarat Madrasa of Junagadh before he joined the legal profession and rose to the rank of a Sessions Judge at Nadiad. After retirement he took up social work and founded the Muslim Orphanage. He was connected with the Gujarat Muslim Education Society and the Anjuman-e-Islam at Ahmedabad. He was the Chairman of the Town Planning Committee of Ahmedabad Municipality for several years.

Rupchand B. Shivdasani Dead

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Rupchand Bilaram Shivdasani, retired Judicial Commissioner of Sind who had settled down in Bombay since December, 1947 died last evening after a brief illness.

Mr. Rupchand was the President of the D. J. Sind College Board and several other educational and charitable institutions in Karachi. He was a nominated member of the Bombay Legislative Council in 1919-20.

Dr. Shirodkar Dead

BOMBAY, Dec. 18 (API): Dr. R. K. Shirodkar, member of the Bombay Legislative Assembly from Bombay

CALCUTTA TRAM STRIKE

Mild Lathi-Charge To Disperse Squatters

CALCUTTA, Dec. 18 (API): There was a lightning strike on Calcutta tramways today and tram service in all sections of the city stopped by dusk time. The strike started in the northern section of the city, following some tramwaymen being served with notices to show cause why action should not be taken against them for having taken part in the token strike on Dec. 15.

By evening the strike spread to other sections.

LATHI-CHARGE

Tramwaymen gathered in some depots at night and squatted there shouting slogans. They were asked to leave one of the depots in South Calcutta and as they still continued squatting there the police made a mild lathi charge at about 9-30 p.m. and cleared them. No one was injured. Five arrests were made.

In a depot in North Calcutta also the men attempted to hold a meeting. Here also they were dispersed.

SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF CHILDREN'S FUND

The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund was created by resolution of the General Assembly on December 11, 1946, to aid children in the war-torn countries and "for child health purposes generally."

In the two years which have elapsed, the Fund has received and in large part spent approximately \$110,000,000. Of the total, \$70,000,000 was contributed by governments. Nearly \$30,000,000 came from the residual assets of UNRRA, and about \$10,000,000 was received from private donors. The \$10,000,000 includes UNICEF proceeds of the global campaign conducted this year by the United Nations Appeal for Children.

In its two years of existence the Fund has helped to provide 14 billion meals to children and expectant and nursing mothers in 12 European countries, China and the Middle East. More than 10,000,000 tons of food, raw materials for children's clothing and medical supplies have been shipped from more than a score of countries to the assisted areas. UNICEF feeding programme are currently reaching about 4,500,000 undernourished children and nursing mothers.

Most of the food has been in the form of powdered milk. Other major items have included meats, fish, fats and cod liver oil.

In addition to operating its feeding and clothing programme, UNICEF is co-operating with the Danish Red Cross and its Scandinavian associates and with the World Health Organization in the International Tuberculosis Campaign. Already about 3,000,000 children have been tested and approximately 1,500,000 have been vaccinated against tuberculosis in the campaign. In all, more than 50,000,000 will be tested in various countries which will take part in the programme.

A beginning has also been made in an international effort to stamp out syphilis among expectant mothers and children. The Fund will purchase nearly \$2,000,000 worth of penicillin for this purpose.—UNICEF.

Donations To U.N. Children Fund Exempt From Income Tax

The Publicity Officer, United Nations Appeal for Children, New Delhi, writes:—

Under Section 15B of the Indian Income-tax Act, the Government of India have been pleased to exempt, from income-tax, donation to the Indian National Committee of the United Nations Appeal for Children. It is hoped that this will be an incentive to people to give more liberally to the Indian National Committee's fund, which will be used solely for the benefit of India's suffering

NO ENGLISH IN EAST BENGAL SCHOOLS

DACCA, Dec. 17 (API) The Government of East Bengal have decided to discontinue the teaching of English in all primary schools, primary classes of secondary schools and madrasas in East Bengal from the next academic session, says a Press note issued by the Government.

city, died this morning at 8-45 a.m.

Dr. Shirodkar was suffering from cancer of the liver. Dr. Shirodkar was elected in January this year in place of Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta. He was for nine years a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, having been the Chairman of its Food Committee.

FAIR DEAL TO TOILING MILLIONS

Tackling Age-Long Problem

(Continued from Page 10)

land presents a composite homogeneous nationality which like a multifaceted jewel reflecting variegated colours, is composed of different cultures reflected through diverse provinces. Unity is not uniformity but harmony in diversity.

We have an allied problem to face when we deal with the Chief Commissioner's Provinces which demand that the benefits of democracy should be fully extended to them. This demand has been recommended by an "Ad Hoc" Committee of the Constituent Assembly. They cannot be treated as the Cinderellas of the new home. Ajmer may be absorbed into Rajasthan ultimately if the people so desire and may even become its capital. Coorg must join one of its neighbours in accordance with the wishes of its inhabitants though there is a school that chooses to remain isolated. Delhi may well be made a Lieut.-Governor's Province as a permanent measure as also the other two, pending a final settlement.

But the opinion has been expressed that while these problems require a solution and while the solution offered cannot be open to question, this is not the time for tackling the complicated issues involved therein. Is there one problem before an emancipated nation entering upon a programme of national reconstruction which is free from complications, from the tyranny of long enjoyed inertia? The problems of a State cannot be arranged in a queue each waiting to take its turn in the omnibus of national progress. The French and Goan territories have to be recovered. The States had to be absorbed. Shall one of them wait till the other is completed? A bad thing cannot be made good by mere waiting. A really good thing need not be put off for any reason whatever, especially when it is fundamental. Let therefore Government take up this problem broadly and boldly and make a people's rule possible by removing the obstacles in the way.

LABOUR

The Indian National Congress having pledged itself to ensure a fair deal to India's toiling millions, the Congress Governments become wedded to the policy of ameliorating the condition of labour. The doctrine of 'laissez faire' generally pursued by the previous Governments in matters relating to labour has yielded place to a positive and clear-cut policy based on the concept that labour was not a commodity of commerce, but an honourable and indispensable partner in industry. To discharge its obligations to the working classes, the Ministry of Labour has initiated a comprehensive and radical, if not revolutionary, programme of labour legislation and administrative action on the basis of the Five-Year Plan drawn up by the Labour Minister in 1946. The Plan envisaged revision and rationalisation of the existing labour laws with a view to bringing them in line with progressive legislation in the more advanced countries of the world, fresh legislation, standardisation of procedure for the settlement of industrial disputes, regulation of conditions of work and launching large-scale welfare schemes for workers in general and coal-miners in particular.

The problem of agricultural labour is a colossal and complex one. In the context of conditions in India, with her predominantly agricultural economy, this problem has to be tackled urgently. As a first step, an enquiry for the collection of data which is essential to the formulation of policy, has been started with the co-operation of the Provincial Governments. Moreover, powers have been derived under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 to regulate wages in agriculture, as in industry, should the prevailing wage level be found to be inequitable or below the standard. The legitimate rights of this most depressed section of the Indian working class should be secured and neither the complexities of the problem nor the serious difficulties in finding suitable remedies should deflect us from fulfilling the most urgent task of raising the standard of living of the agricultural worker.

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

Our Constitution is being hammered out. Let us ardently hope that under it, the villages of India, which form the centre and starting point of Indian Nationalism will be restored to their pristine position and once more play a dominant part in the

reconstruction of national life. We had been piously hoping that our Constitution would strike a new path, and we rejoice to think that it has conceded the village its high position in the economy of the Nation. That alone will enable us to see that the constitution, should be not like the habitations of a person which have to be changed with variations in his growth and outlook, but rather be like the bark of a tree which grows with the girth of the tree. This would be possible only when the constitution works out the genius of the Nation through its several organs. Village reconstruction and craft life are the real keynote of such renovation.

Village crafts are but an extension of the Spinning Craft and Khaddar which forms the prince of village industries and constituted the very pivot of the Satyagraha movement in India. It is no less the basis for India's economic reorganization and it ill-behoves the nation to forget the very instruments by which it has wrought its own emancipation. There can be no better example before the Indian Union than that of Japan which, in spite of her defeat, is buzzing with work for her people and is well on its way to full prosperity.

HEALTH AND FOOD

While some of the national problems look too abstruse, others are apt to be dismissed as too commonplace. Health is one such. Its scope is large in its modern connotation as it embraces many Social and Economic aspects of national life which have been sorely neglected. The health of the nation, rather, its ill health has been taken for granted and therefore has not been assigned any high priority in national affairs.

It is a truism to say that life centres round food; and governments have the duty of ensuring the amenities of life to all—amenities in which food secures the highest priority. After a hundred and fifty years of British rule, we discover that India is not only not self-sufficient in food but deplorably lags behind the optimum. The food and population problem in India is intriguing and even baffling.

1 (i) The total land growing food-grains in India is 160 million acres, (a) of which the irrigated extent comes roughly to 50 million acres, (b) while that which is purely rain fed is 100 million acres.

(ii) The multipurpose projects would add 27 million acres at the end of 15 years. This will be just sufficient to cover the needs of the increase in population during the period.

In effect, while we require for 30 crores of population slightly less than 30 crores, or say 25 crores of acres of land, we have actually 16 crores of acres under cultivation, 2.7 crores potentially under multipurpose schemes, at the end of 15 years, and another 12 crores of acres under malaria tracts. There is therefore but one forthright remedy—namely securing an immediate increase in the fertility of the soil, three times over by manuring and intensive cultivation and another chance lies in crop rotation and in the manufacture of food yeast, which is protein food, such as has recently been manufactured from sawdust and husk in Germany. Still another device is to prohibit shelling and hulling of paddy on mills. This must in any case be adopted as a health measure also, so that we get more rice, and rice not divested of the vitamin content.

REFUGEES

People have been uprooted from their hearth and homes for no fault of theirs. It is true that we have waged a war with Britain and in this war of non-violence, the post-war casualties and miseries have exceeded those during the war immeasurably. It is thus that millions have died and millions more have been dislocated. To open camps for the onrush of a whole population with tent and kitchens, stores and markets, food and clothing, lavatories and hospitals, maternity wards and infection camps, evacuation by trains and provision of transport, demanded enormous man-power and money-power, initiative and resourcefulness, imagination, understanding, sympathy and patience, if one should combat the two evils of congestion and chaos. After relief comes rehabilitation, after the needs of the body arise the requirements of mind and spirit.

I would earnestly place before Government the desirability of creat-

ing a High Power Authority like the T.V.A. which will be a complete government within Government and which is authorised to override wherever necessary the technical and departmental obstacles appropriate, doubtless, to normal conditions of civil Government, but ill-suited to emergency conditions such as we are passing through.

MINORITIES

Before passing on to our next theme, we may advantageously turn to the issue of minorities—an issue directly connected with the communal problem in India. At the first sight, reservation of seats may appear to be an intermediate step leading to full joint Electorates—intended in the interest of Minorities. But rightly viewed it is a concept meant to lighten the burden of the majorities who instead of undertaking the responsibility of providing for the minorities from the abundance of their hearts give it a legal bounciness, so lightening the burden which is legitimately their own. Reservation of seats gives a sense of false security to those enjoying it and lowers the standard of energy, effort and efficiency. It fills the recipients with a sense of inferiority and makes them feel like the poor relations at a rich man's feast. It prevents the growth of a towering personality which no one would or should welcome and which alone would entitle the successful candidate to claim his full rights in an Elected House.

When thus communalism becomes a forgotten chapter of history, common citizenship and community of interest in economic and political affairs becomes the one cementing factor that binds different communities by one common tie of fealty to the nation, common respect for authority common reverence for tradition and a common spirit of sympathy and fellowship towards all. When the Motherland becomes our own Goddess and service becomes the universal worship at her shrine, we shall have survived the acerbities of the day which will one day remain a curiosity of history and a fossil reminiscent of a past age. Such a new faith will not degenerate into fanaticism and it will remain for ever a vital and formative force operating on men's minds and chastening men's spirits.

HARIJANS

Within the range of Hindu society by itself, we have the Harijans constituting quite a fifth of the population. Theirs is an age-long problem and we owe it to ourselves to keep it ever fresh in our minds, remembering alike its essential nature and its neverfading urgency. For has it not been well said that "it is the tendency of all creeds, opinions and political dogmas that have once defined themselves in institutions to become inoperative. The vital and formative principle which was active during the process of crystallization into sects or schools of thought or Government ceases to act and what was once a living emanation of the eternal mind organically operative in history becomes the dead formula on men's lips and the dry topic of annalists."

LANGUAGE

The 'National' language is always the product of a natural evolution under the influence of heredity and environment. The Congress under Mahatma's guidance has all along accepted Hindustani as it is spoken by the masses, as the national language. Here however are two difficulties. The masses always develop dialects and there are many such. Yet we all know the language of the bazars of the cities in the North. We know too the language that is understood at public meetings by all and sundry. There is little doubt that this will be or become the national language and it is popularly known as Hindustani. We must evolve a language which is midway between Sanskritized Hindi and Arabico-Persianized Urdu. We are speaking such a language as a matter of fact. Only we carry on an unnecessary dispute about the name. Hindi—pure or admixed—may be the language of U.P., but it cannot be imposed as the national language of India. Such a language will evolve in due course indeed is evolving itself and it will differ from a purely provincial language.

Then arises the question of State language. There is an idea of reviving a classical language of old if ever it existed as such,—abounding in Sanskrit terms but to go back to a thousand years or more, ignoring the various influences, etimological and cultural—which have played a notable, yea, a noble part in evolving modern composite Indian nationalism, would savour of Atavism. It is true that our Legislation should

ultimately or authoritatively incorporated in the State language. But for the present we may have to be content with an authorised version in it of our Constitution written and passed however in English. In due course the technical language unfamiliar and unavoidable—will be come understood and easy and acquire that measure of precision and dignity which the language of Law and Constitution demands. To precipitate matters in the meantime would be to seek forcibly to ripen a raw fruit.

ASIATIC COUNTRIES

India's Independence has not been the sole end of the Indian National Congress. It is also a means to a larger end. Let us not forget what we stated on the 9th of August 1942 in Bombay when we demanded not merely a free and independent India, but demanded also that such a freedom and independence for India should only be a prelude and proof of the independence and freedom of our neighbours to the East and the North and the West who are still in the grip of Western Powers and are fighting Imperialism so as to establish the triumph of democratic forces born with time and bred by tradition.

INDIANS ABROAD

The problem of Indians abroad has not been eased now in respect of those countries which have recently become independent like ourselves because of the reason that today two independent nations like India and Burma or India and Ceylon or India and Pakistan have to transact affairs on an equal level. Formerly we were looking up to Britain for securing relief but today we must depend upon our own power of negotiation, which should really be moral influence, not physical force. Whether we have to deal with Burma in the East or Ceylon in the South or Pakistan in the North-West and North-East we have tough problems to face. We have to reach agreements on compensations for landed property of Indians taken in Burma or citizen rights and Labour problems in Ceylon or Civic and Economic rights in Pakistan.

Then we have South Africa. Our relations with South Africa have been strained during the last few years. The principle of racial discrimination is a serious matter and a potent cause of friction and even possibly war between countries. In the interest of world peace, fair play and justice, the matter should be capable of a fair solution, satisfactory to both parties and there is no doubt that our delegation led by so capable a diplomat as Shrimati Vijaya Lakshmi will succeed in persuading the U.N.O. and the South African Government of the justice of our cause and the need for a peaceful settlement.

KHAN BROTHERS

We cannot omit a reference here to our erstwhile comrades and colleagues,—the two great leaders of the N.W. Frontier Province, Basmah Khan and Dr. Khan Sahab, who are lying behind the bars in Pakistan. We have agreed to the secession from India of the areas since known by the name of Pakistan, and so had the Khan brothers. While we have no wish to interfere with the internal affairs of Pakistan we cannot fail to state how deeply the whole of India is grieved over the treatment accorded to them and the men who have stood with them.

Our interest in Nepal is identical with the interest of India in other Asiatic countries. It is our earnest hope that Nepal's system of Government will be reorganized ere long so as to set up democracy and responsible Government on the lines adopted by India.

There are other areas in India which are integral geographical and historical parts thereof—the Portuguese and the French Settlements which are just now passing through the agony of a new birth. The Union Government is obviously engaged in delicate and difficult negotiations on the subject of their joining the Indian Union. They must join. India is not a meteor of which small bits can be detached, in order to become the playthings of outside forces.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

At this moment three great institutions are handing the destiny of our Nation. The Congress, the Constituent Assembly and the Union Government. What relations must be maintained amongst these three in the immediate issue before us. The Congress has raised the nation to Liberty and the freedom so earned is being canalized into Constitutional channels by the Constituent Assembly. This is only a temporary institution. The Constitution improvised for the nonce is being worked

(Continued on Page 20)

PEEP INTO THE FUTURE

(Continued from Page 19)

by the Government of the day. The body politic has its own physiology even as the human body has. In the latter the heart is the service reservoir of the blood (pure and impure) which it pumps—the pure to feed the body and the impure to be purified and returned to it. The Congress is the service station of the life-giving ideology of the nation. The life sustaining doctrines are pumped out from its chambers through the arteries of Government on to the nation where they become somewhat sullied in implementation and are returned to the Congress for purification. The ideology constantly discussed by the populace and constantly renovated as public opinion is once again canalized by the Congress through Government in a renovated form. That is how Congress and the Government act and react upon each other.

NEW CONGRESS CONSTITUTION

It is to ensure these happy results that after several patterns have been tried and rejected, the Congress Constitution has emerged from the crucible of public opinion and from out of the moulds of past experience, and is now in the shape of crude castings, which await the polish of machinery in the work-shops of its annual session where it must undergo planning and shaping, boring and drilling, rolling and fitting. It is for us to work this new Constitution in the ensuing years.

PURIFY THE CONGRESS

When we realize the magnificent work before the Congress, we readily admit that for its achievement it must first consolidate and purify itself. Is it then too much to demand that the members of a body working with such a high and uplifting object, should, in order to be declared "qualified" members of the Congress, be habitual wearers of Khaddar, and advocates of the removal of untouchability and teetotalers so carrying proofs in their person, and conduct, of their appreciation of the economic needs of the country and its moral standards? In asking you to wear Khaddar it lays the foundations

of a new economic set-up; in enjoining prohibition it rears Indian Nationalism on a new moral plinth; in calling upon you to abjure untouchability in any shape or form, it levels up the floor; in pleading for inter-communal unity and in demanding respect for the faiths of other people, it raises the protecting walls of the edifice. Finally economic and social equality and equality of opportunity and of status for all, irrespective of race, creed or sex constitute the roofing of the mansion. In effect then the object and conditions of membership constitute the complete mansion of Swaraj endowed with the great charter of a chastened and purified political economic and social programme based upon self-reliance, social equality and moral uplift, so qualifying the members of the Congress to strive sincerely and sedulously for world peace and fellowship.

Shall we visualise for a moment what would be the position of India ten years hence? A decade is not too long a period for such a pastime. In traversing the future we shall pass many landmarks. We shall then have to recall how the English had once ruled our country how we had no foreign politics, no defence problems, no Indian Army at all, how railways and ships were owned by foreigners, how telephones and telegraphs came from abroad, how every one of the consumers' goods was exported across the seas, and how a student from his alphabet to his university undertook to buy foreign articles for his dress, sports and studies worth over Rs. 10,000, how our coinage was tied up to the sterling, how our Railway-rates were to be fixed by a Board under a Parliamentary Act, how imports including salt, porcelain chips, old newspaper bales, marbles, potatoes and apples were dumped on us as keel ballast, how tariffs were planned in British interests and how our overseas trade was designed to raise the standard of life of the British, how English was the vehicle of thought in colleges, courts and councils, how the foreign ruler chose to think and act, rule and administer, fight and defend for us. All this is gone and remains in memory only as a bad dream. We are masters of our

own country and the progress we have achieved in a year has staggered the imagination of those who were fondly expecting disaster. The nascent nationalism of an emancipated country offers a fertile soil for all good seed to sprout from and grow on. Yet it must be admitted that the sunlight may illumine the world but cannot light a lamp unless people know how to harness it. Every one must exercise his or her energies to secure its full benefits.

We have yet a long way to traverse to reach that steadiness and balance which modern independence, nationalities of longer standing claim to enjoy.

FEARS OF THIRD WORLD WAR

Western civilization based upon competition and hurry and with its emphasis on natural wealth and machine culture is a process of creating evils and finding remedies for them. Ours has always been rooted in co-operation and we have striven to solve the problem of life in our own way in this country without those violent commotions in society which have disturbed elsewhere their peaceful progress. That way alone lies the route, unerring and safe, to the concept of a world State. There are deep-seated errors and emotional aberrations in men's minds which account for the prevailing malady and war mania, and these must be discovered and cured. The child is truly the father of man and peace ideas like diet propensities must be infused into the new-born babe with the mother's milk and the nursery song. This is what the teaching of non-violence has done. Its achievement has been exemplary as can be seen by a contrast with the effect of the two Great World Wars that occurred in an interval of thirty-five years. Even these have paved the way to the world State. The first World War had changed the map of Europe, and Russia had emerged with its new cult of equality sought to be established by wading through rivers of blood. The second World War has changed the map of Asia. Half the World's population lives in Asia, and Asia except Japan had been under subjection before it. These wars are like the floods of a river which carry the sands from place to place and form new islands, obliterating old ones. They do not make for ordered peace as non-violence alone can. A third World War—which Heaven forbid—may change the map of the world and demolish half of it for want of food. Let us no more dream of war—even to fear them. It is not merely hopes that come true, even fears may be realized.

Mahatma Gandhi's great achievement leaves no room for either, for he has woven the fabric of society anew by piecing in the woof of modern ideology into the warp of ancient tradition, replacing each of the effete institutions of society by others that are alive and animating, infusing new life into old forms and reading a new meaning into ancient formulae. In each era it is one man that is able to achieve such a result and in this era of centuries Gandhi is that man. Mahatmaji was the prophet of the great reconciliation not only between the Varnas and the Asramas, but between the past and the future and between youth and age. There are some passionately clinging to the past while others are seeking to catch at the future. But the wise man, standing midway between both parties and sympathizing with both knows that we are in the stage of eternal transition. The present is in every age merely the shifting point at which past and future meet. And we have no quarrel with either. There can be no world without traditions or without movement. We cannot bathe twice in the same stream though the stream flows in an unending circle.

"There is never a moment when the new dawn is not breaking over the earth and never a moment when the sun-set ceases to die. Let us not hasten towards the dawn with undue speed nor leave the sun-set without gratitude for the dying light that once was dawn. In the moral world, we are ourselves the light-bearers and the cosmic process is in us made flesh. We press forward, torch in hand, along our course in life and are soon out-paced by those behind us." Let us skilfully pass the living torch—bright and unflickered, as we ourselves disappear, to the hands of our juniors and help to make them the torch-bearers in turn.

The youth represents the future and are the heirs to our ancient estate. The elders represent the past and are in possession of it now. It is no longer possible for them to ignore one another any more than the sunset of yesterday can be forgotten in the sunrise of this morn. Age represents the water of the well eternally drawn and ever replenished by the springs of youth all round. It is the youth that attains age and age that begets youth. Life is a happy blend of both.

U.S. Certificates To Indian Trainees Of Social Welfare Work

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (Reuter): Mahatma Gandhi's personal physician Dr. Sushila Nayar and four other Indians were given certificates of completion of training in different branches of social welfare work by Mr. Oscar Ewing, Administrator of the Federal Security Agency, at a ceremony in Washington.

The trainees came to the United States last July with six month's fellowships provided by the United Nations and the Federal Security Agency arranged for study courses and programmes of visits.

Dr. Nayar specialised in material and child health welfare and services and toured health centres and hospitals in New York, Annapolis, Baltimore, Boston, New Orleans and Baton Rouge.

Dr. B. Menon who is in charge of the first probationary department of the Government of Madras specialised in juvenile and adult delinquency and visited a number of children's institutions, probationary departments, juvenile courts and reformatories in the United States.

Dr. Thozhuth Kochavara, senior probationary officer of the Children's Aid Society in Bombay, also specialised in the study of juvenile delinquency.

Dr. Singh, Commandant of the Refugee camp in Delhi trained in aid to the aged, blind, deaf and dependent children.

Dr. Jagdish Gupta, Superintendent of the Children's Home in New Delhi, studied public welfare administration in preparation for organising a development of public welfare.

All five trainees will go to New York to present reports to the United Nations before leaving for India.

KRISHNA MENON IN DUBLIN

DUBLIN, Dec. 17 (Reuter): Mr. Krishna Menon, Indian High Commissioner in London arrived here by air this afternoon from London on a special mission to prepare the way for trade talks between Eire and India and to discuss the exchange of diplomatic representatives.

Mr. S. Lall, Indian Trade Commissioner in London is arriving here tomorrow for the talks.

In an interview Mr. Menon said India was greatly interested in trade with Eire.

Mayurbhanj-Orissa Merger From Jan. 2

BARIPADA (Mayurbhanj), Dec. 17 (API): Mr. V. P. Menon, Political Adviser to the States Ministry, declared at the Mayurbhanj Constituent Assembly that the Government of India had decided to merge Mayurbhanj in Orissa from January 2, 1949. Mr. Menon said that considering the interest of the State as a whole and not from the position of any particular party, there could only be one decision, and that decision was that it should be amalgamated with Orissa. That was what Sardar Patel and decided.

India-Eire Trade Talks

DUBLIN, Dec. 18 (Reuter): Mr. Krishna Menon, Indian High Commissioner in London, who is here mainly to prepare the ground for trade talks between Eire and India, said that he was only making a survey of the situation and that his talks would be preliminaries.

It is understood that Eire desires to increase her trade with India on a barter or sterling basis. India now sends £2,750,000 worth of tea, jute, and undressed leather annually to Eire and takes £5,000 worth of goods mostly biscuits and horses. Eire feels that light cloths particularly, among other items, might interest India.

7 Killed In Bomb Explosion

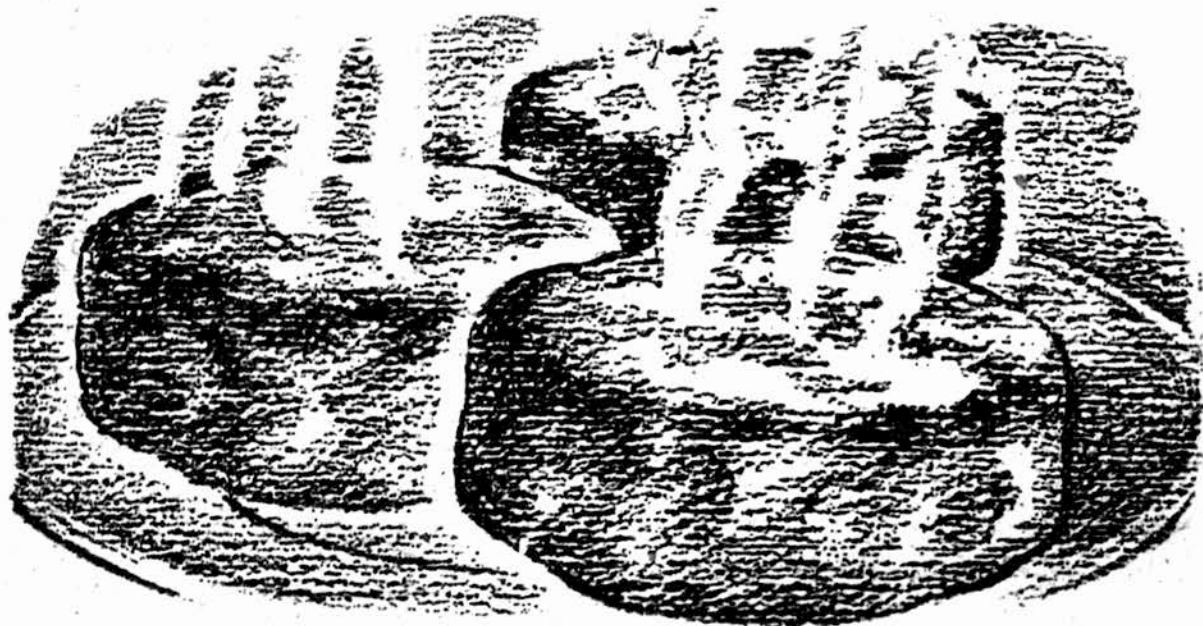
SHREVEPORT (Louisiana), Dec. 18 (Reuter): Seven men were killed when a 1/25 bomber exploded in the air about 75 miles from here. It was learned today.

Five were members of the Air Force and two belonged to the navy.

Eye witness said that the aircraft exploded in flight yesterday and was blown to pieces.

Celebration Of Aga Khan's Record Reign

NAIROBI, Dec. 18, (Reuter): The Ismaili communities of East Africa, followers of the 71 years' old Aga Khan, are celebrating his record reign of 63 years and four months this weekend.



Potato Chops fried in **DALDA** are delicious at any time!

Clean potatoes and boil them in their skins. When soft, remove skins and mash potatoes with a little milk, adding salt, pepper and chopped coriander leaves to taste. Shape into flat cakes, dip in egg-white or liquid ground rice, roll in bread crumbs or white flour. Fry in hot Dalda in a shallow frying pan till chops are browned on both sides. Eat chops hot—you will simply love them! Dalda improves the flavour of everything you cook with it.

"THE DANCE OF SHIVA"
1949 Calendar
in 6 beautiful colours

A limited number available. Write now, enclosing As. 4 in stamps for postage.

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HYM. 74A-172



TUKARAM: Poet-Saint Of Maharashtra

((BY A. V. PANDIT))

About 350 years ago Tukaram was born in Dehu, a beautiful little village on the banks of Indrayani, nearly 30 miles from Poona. The village at that time was mainly populated by the agriculturists, with the usual compliment of Brahmins for performing religious ceremonies money-lenders for improving the farmers and the farmers and the lower castes for menial work. Tukaram was born in one of these lower castes amongst the Hindus, but his father, who kept a gracer's shop, was comparatively well off. Tukaram had two wives. The first was constantly ill and he was obliged to get married again, probably at the persuasion of his parents. They were, on the whole, a happy family.

Tragic Happenings

But at the end of every happy moment there is the cruel cup of sorrow awaiting humanity, which makes happiness all the more illusive. So it was with the hero of our story. Barely had Tukaram entered into his teens when he lost his parents. Famine had stricken the country and starvation had become the order of the day. Tukaram's business was in ruins and his hopes were shattered. There was starvation where there had been plenty.

Fate seems never to believe in half measures. Tukaram's first wife and their first child died as a result of the dreadful privations suffered by them along with the rest of the members. Tukaram became a disappointed man, broken in health, shaken in spirit and scorched in soul, and life became a burden to him and he longed for mental peace. He decided to devote his life entirely to the worship of God so that he may serve humanity better. During the famine he had seen stark, naked death trampling over humanity with an arrogance which made human existence a farce. Tukaram felt that there was a greater Power somewhere which controlled human destiny with divine precision. He decided to search for the eternal Truth.

Neglecting home life, he devoted his time to the study of scriptures. With a rare thirst for knowledge he drank in the divine truths and was constantly in tune with the Infinite. He became inspired and wrote devotional poems in praise of the Almighty and also preached sermons. Very soon the sincerity and profundity of his songs and sermons attracted a great following and people of Dehu began to look upon Tukaram as a messiah.

But in his quest of Truth, Tukaram had forgotten his family, consisting of a wife and two children. Tukaram's devoted but practical wife Jijal looked questioning at her husband's activities which robbed her and their children of their daily bread and butter. While there was divine peace in Tukaram's heart there was cruel starvation in his home. Jijal could not stand the sight of the bread winner of the family praying, singing and preaching, while the children were crying for bread. But Tukaram had little heart in the practical bread and butter existence of human beings.

Jealousy Of Salomalo

Just at this time in Dehu lived a Brahmin, who was a professional preacher going by the name of Salomalo. Salomalo was a pretender. What he knew of the scriptures was not worth knowing. He lived a dissolute

life. Tukaram's increasing popularity naturally displeased Salomalo. Tukaram's sermons were attended by thousands, while Salomalo's preaching drew to him only a handful of followers. This enraged him. He managed to steal some of Tukaram's poems and with necessary changes claimed them as his own. He even accused Tukaram of stealing his poems. At this time, scriptural knowledge was the monopoly of the Brahmins and Salomalo declared that Tukaram had defiled the Vedas by trying to interpret them. As Shudra, Tukaram had committed a mortal sin in the eyes of the Brahmins. In numerous ways Salomalo persecuted Tukaram, but Tukaram's sincerity increased his fol-

lowers and made him more and more popular in spite of Salomalo's machinations.

Into The Waters Of Indrayani

With his proverbial resignation Tukaram accepted the judgment and goaded by Salomalo he took the poems to the bank of the river. Under the kindly gaze of a thousand eyes, Tukaram let the poems sink into the water. With the poems went his heart and he decided to sit in penance on the banks of the river till God chose to return his poems to him.

Without food or water and in complete tune with the Infinite, Tukaram sat in penance on the river

from the river, the Shastri arrived and snelt down in submission before him and became Tukaram's disciple.

Shivaji's Homage

Salomalo was not prepared for this. He had never expected that an orthodox learned Brahmin like the Shastri would ever accept the teachings of Tukaram. He was therefore in a fury and decided to report matters to King Shivaji, the ruler of Maharashtra. Shivaji, with his usual tact and diplomacy, chose to test Tukaram by presenting him numerous jewels and rich clothes. But Tukaram returned the presents saying that worldly wealth would never grace a devotee of God. Tukaram's attitude and saintliness impressed the great ruler so much, that on the spur of the moment the latter became one more disciple of Tukaram.

Salomalo was now mad. He was furious with Shivaji for his tame acceptance of the teachings of Tukaram. He swore to punish all concerned and reported to the hostile Muslim soldiery the presence of Shivaji. Guided by Salomalo, the troops rushed into the temple of Vithoba to capture Shivaji. Tukaram was then preaching. He learnt of the danger to the life of his ruler and invoked the aid of God to protect Shivaji.

Every one was anxious lest the precious person of their great ruler fall into the hands of the enemies. But Tukaram went on with his intense prayers. The troops searched the temple from end to end, but could not find Shivaji, who was all the while sitting next to Tukaram. It was a miracle of devotion and the great Shivaji remained unharmed. The troops retreated in disgust and anger and searched for Salomalo, who ultimately paid the penalty of his treachery.

The Call Comes

In 1649, when Tukaram was only 40, the divine call came. Tradition says he disappeared from amid his fellow-men, none knew where or how. A simple note on the earliest manuscript—the very one, tradition says, which was miraculously restored from the river—says mysteriously, "on this day, in the morning, Tukoba started on the pilgrimage Farewell." He was never seen again.

Tukaram is one of the most remarkable and original figure in Maratha History. His verses are typical of his class. Shrewd and humorous he was no friend of humbug in whatever form it appeared. He was no respecter of persons. At the same time he was filled with an absolute trust in abandonment to the Divine Will. No one can read Tukaram without at once recognising that, to him, God was an every day intimate personal reality. His hold on the popular affection in every generation since his demise, has been most extraordinary. The common people, the cartman, the sepoy, the tiller of the fields, sing his verses as they go about their daily work. Pilgrims chant them as they trudge along the road to Alandi or Pandharpur. One cannot begin to understand the Maratha, until one has read Tukaram.

Through cruel vicissitudes of life—
Through privations of penury—
Through the inhumanity of human beings

This great soul gave the world an immortal message: that THE GREATEST ART IN LIFE IS LIFE ITSELF.



TUKARAM AS THE LATE MR. VISHNUPANT PAGNIS PORTRAYED HIM ON THE MOVIE SCREEN.

lowing and made him more and more popular in spite of Salomalo's machinations.

Salomalo planned to win over the village from Tukaram by a new strategy. He invited Pandit Rameshwar Shastri, an authority on Vedas and other religious subjects to Dehu. The Shastri held his court in the village and Tukaram was called upon to answer the serious charge of "defiling" the Vedas. The whole evidence against Tukaram was so well manoeuvred by Salomalo that Pandit Rameshwar Shastri, though himself a very straightforward man, was misguided and became convinced of the accusation against Tukaram. Tukaram was ordered to throw his poems—a love's labour of years—into the River Indrayani and was also forbidden to

bank for thirteen days, surrounded only by his family, all starving and waiting for him to eat.

Tradition has it that the intensity of Tukaram's devotion pleased God so much that on the 13th day the Lord appeared with the holy poems intact and presented them to Tukaram!

In the meanwhile, Pandit Rameshwar Shastri, who had sentenced Tukaram, himself went through the fires of hell for thirteen days. His whole body, says the traditional account, appeared to him as if in flames and nothing could stop the burning and scorching sensation which he felt. He at last realized the injustice of his judgment and decided to submit his apologies to Tukaram. Just as Tukaram was about to recover his poems

Magic Wand Of Rhythm

(Continued From Page 8)

small detail of the eye, of the inexpressibly delicate, yet significant twitch of the finger or the toe—mystical details which make the essential success and meaning of the masterpiece! Apart from the perfection of techniques—for she has more than one at her command—there is some element essentially her own, the elemental, which is Tara. Watch the utter abandon and flow of her walk, that in itself is an achievement, when she finishes a phrase and then turns round with a suppleness which is of a serpent and a grace which is that of a swan blended with that of a pure white flower—one realises to some extent the real personality of Tara. It is captivating to those who can feel, to those who are gifted with inward rhythm, whose inner sense can trace the flowing curve and line of invisible rhythm made visible in a flash. Tara, during her performance becomes a process of intuition. It shows in the way she works up the halo of a new presence every time she appears in a new aspect or role.

Her costumes are typical of her gorgeous mind which has a peacock quality about it—and yet, when one sees her in items like "Usha Nritya" and "Kathak", one can hardly believe that her mind is not of the genus of white peacock—so chaste, so austere, so utterly clean; colours focussed to the point of a white purity that fulfils one's thirst into a deeper thirst. If you watch Tara in her Kathak item, appearing as a Rajput prince, you notice how her very costume, cut to lines of dignity, suggests princely austerity, while her movements never forget a regal straightness of line even in their curves! Her "Usha Nritya" reveals Tara's deepest nature unsuspected of men—a devotee steeped in a tranquillity and economy of style and movement which convince me that she has her roots down, even without her being conscious of the fact, in the heart's core, the natural and only birth-place and cradle of tranquillity. Calm as the dawn-light itself, yet rich with the promise of growing colour

to the extent of ascetic withdrawing within herself.

EXPONENT OF INDIA'S MESSAGE

One feels grateful to India for giving birth to artists of her calibre and make-up. One feels certain, too, that India, who has her message to give to the world, creates for herself the instruments she needs. But when will she create statesmen who will see the urgency of creating opportunities for the world to listen to that message through such instruments—for such instruments to give that message, thereby compelling history to kneel before India as before the Mother of the Nations.

My Eye!

(BY MARY IRWIN)

Beauty can lie in the eye of a beholder. The relative beauty of light and dark eyes must remain open to question but beauty is not only a matter of colour but also of shape, size, expression and clarity. Add to these the more abstract qualities of brightness, soulfulness and sympathy. Eyes should never be subjected to heavy strain. One can preserve in-

valuable eyesight by the use of spectacles as an "aid" to reading or similar close work. Reading in a poor light can only lead to disaster. Make sure that the light falls upon your work or book from behind. Equally injurious is it to expose the eye to the glare of the sunlight or what is often over-looked—a brightly illuminated film screen.

Eyes should be carefully bathed each day. Bathing them in cold undiluted tea is an old remedy for weak eyes. A simple and effective eye-wash can be made by mixing borax and camphor water.

Eyebrows can add considerably to the appearance of the eye. These can, with a little patience be trained to almost any shape. If the eyebrows are too thin, then growth can be cultivated by the application of a little vaseline at night. If they are too thick and bushy, they can also respond to treatment for offending hairs can be removed by small tweezers.

Eye-lashes also respond happily to treatment. Clipping the eye-lashes occasionally by an expert is usually beneficial and a nightly application of a cream or vaseline promotes growth. The beauty of the eye is enhanced by eye-lashes which are long and thick and silky in texture.



Children's Quiz Corner

Conducted by:

AKHIL HIND BALAK SANGH

BALKAN-JI-BARI

This year the Annual General Meeting and the Child Welfare Workers' Conference of the All-India Balkan-Ji-Bari will be held at Delhi, on December 29 and 30, under the presidency of Shri B. G. Kher. Our Delhi friends are arranging a number of interesting functions, which are expected to be attended and addressed by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Shri C. Rajagopalachari, Shrimati Ammu Swaminadhan, Shri Mohanlal Saksena and other leaders. It is hoped that the workers of the Balkan-Ji-Bari from all parts of India will attend these, and have a very happy and useful time together.

Colaba Balkan-Ji-Bari arranged a nice little entertainment function the other day. It was attended by Brothers Ram, Nanik and Shewak. Children gave a number of songs and dances. Brother Ram related a story, Brother Nanik sang a song, and Brother Shewak gave a talk. Recently new Centres of the Balkan-Ji-Bari have been started at Deolali Cantonment, Baroda and Gwalior. The work of the "Children's Town" Exhibition, proposed to be held in Bombay in March-April next year, is progressing well.

NEW SCHOOLS

An exhibition of the design of new schools was arranged recently at the Royal Institute of British Architects, London. It gave visitors an inspiring glimpse of the shape of schools to come. Models, plans, and sketches illustrated over forty new schools, all of which were designed and approved since 1945 and all of which were being built, or were about to be built. It is heartening to see how architects co-operate with Education Authorities in England, in the task of designing the new schools necessary to carry out the great plan of the 1944 Education Act.

We shall all pray that the good work may go on apace, so that many more of our young folk, before they go out into life, may gain the benefit of healthy and cheerful school surroundings. And we shall pray also that something of the kind may, be done for children in this country!

THREE UNCOMMON PETS

The usual pets in our homes are dogs and cats, or perhaps a canary, as they do not need a great deal of attention. Sometimes, however, we get news of some very strange pets. The following is reported in the "Children's News paper":

Mr. L. Skeel takes his pet shopping with him in Chelmsford, and at first people stared, amazed, for his pet is a fox-cub! The cub is quite a familiar sight now, and it seems to like its walk and the children who insist on stroking it.

Mrs. E. Jefferies of Purley, Surrey, has an even stranger pet—Lesley, a turkey! Last year Mrs. Jefferies bought an egg, out of which came Lesley. Although intended for the Christmas dinner, Lesley is now an established member of the Jefferies' household. She goes for a walk on a lead and enjoys a drink of tea or coffee, but not cocoa!

Right from South-West Africa has come news of another uncommon pet. A woman farmer of Okaville has a very useful monkey that helps her on the farm by guarding a herd of goats. It drives the goats from the kraal to the veld in the morning, and at night brings them home, riding on one of the goats.

A VISITOR

Young Sammy made a strange new kite which flew to a tremendous height, but the man in the Moon



KHAR, BALKAN-JI-BARI ON AN OUTING AT JUHU

Thought he saw a balloon
Coming up to give him a fright.

SHINING EXAMPLE

Jimmy's mother was annoyed with him playing in the street with some rough boys.

"I have told you often enough those are bad boys for you to play with," she said.

"But I'm such a good boy for them to play with," said Jimmy.

LIES ARE TROUBLESOME

Truth is always consistent with itself, and needs nothing to help it out: it is always near at hand.

upon our lips, and is ready to drop out before we are aware, a lie is troublesome, and sets a man's invention upon the rack, and one trick needs a great many more to make it good. It is like building upon a false foundation, which continually stands in need of props to shore it up, and proves at last more chargeable than to have raised a substantial building at first upon a true and solid foundation.

ADDISON

JOIN BALKAN-JI-BARI

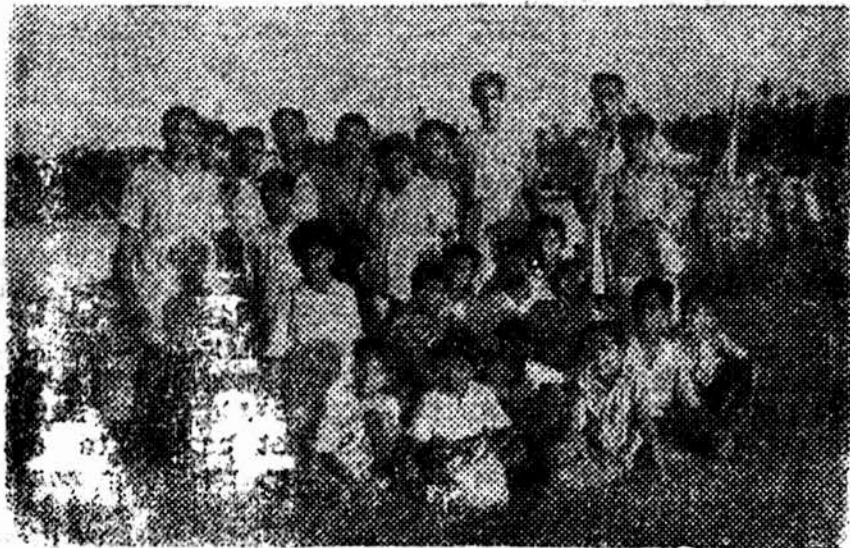
All are most welcome to join the Balkan-Ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh. Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage, from "Dada—"Gulistan", Khar-Bombay 21.

You may also send your contributions, attempts at writing stories, games, tricks, jokes, etc., and if found suitable, they will gladly be published in this "Corner". Dada will always be pleased to hear from you whenever you write to him. Jai Hind!

So Good Women
your loving
Dada

Gulistan

Khar - Bombay 21



BOYS AND GIRLS AND WORKERS OF THE BANDRA BALKAN-JI-BARI ON AN EXCURSION AT MUDH FORT.



WINNING CONTRACT

By H. Schenken And Richard L. Frey

In spite of his four trumps, West's double is difficult to justify. His partner's pass proclaimed his helplessness, and South's bidding clearly indicated that he had few, if any, spades. Under the circumstances, West scarcely could expect to win four tricks. But if you like cute play, you'll appreciate declarer's handling of this deal!

West opened the spade king and continued with the ace, which South ruffed. The ace-king of clubs were cashed and a third club led. West couldn't profitably ruff nor did a diamond discard seem inviting so he threw off a spade. Dummy trumped and cashed the diamond ace—with declarer happy to see the fall of West's queen. A low diamond was led and ducked to West's king.

Now West saw clearly that if he simply tried to ruff South down by leading another spade, declarer would surrender a diamond trick and then crossruff the remaining tricks. So West made the good play of leading a trump. Dummy played low and South was glad to see East play the jack. He won with his queen and now faced the pitfall: West had dug. If he

Neither side vulnerable.
West dealer.

NORTH
♠ 10 7 6 5 3
♥ A 9 6
♦ A 8 4
♣ K 8

WEST
♥ A K Q J 4
♠ 7 5 3 2
♦ K Q
♣ Q J

EAST
♠ 8 2
♥ J
♦ 10 9 7 6
♣ 10 9 5 4

SOUTH
♠ 9
♥ K Q 10 8
♦ J 5 3 2
♣ A 7 6

The bidding:

West	North	East	South
1♠	Pass	Pass	2♥
2♠	Dbl.	Pass	3♥
Pass	4♥	Pass	Pass
Dbl.	Redbl.	All Pass	

WAR AGAINST INTOLERANCE

Philadelphia Launches "Singing City" Movement

Tin Pan Alley tunes, hymns, cantatas, and rondos will wage war against intolerance, racial discrimination and prejudice through the new "Singing City" plan recently set into operation by the Fellowship House in Philadelphia.

"Singing City," open to all who wish to sing, is sponsored by the Fellowship House, Temple University, and The Philadelphia Inquirer. Its purpose is to promote brotherhood through choral activities. The "Singing City" plan embraces all neighborhoods with the intentions of promoting quartets, choirs, and choruses in every church, synagogue, industrial establishment, school, factory, and club.

Mrs. Elaine I. Brown, the choral director for the Fellowship House conceived the "Singing City" idea.

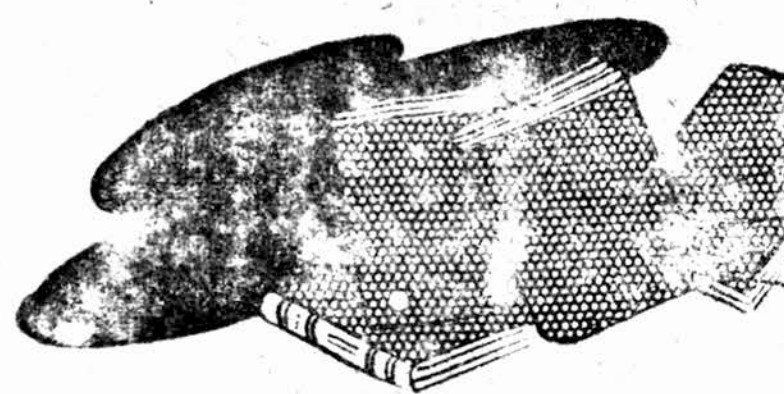
Mrs. Brown, one of the nation's leading Choral Conductors left the faculty of the famous Juillard School of Music in New York to establish "Singing City". At Temple University she will offer courses to musicians already at work in churches, schools and industry and also train new students interested in this new and exciting field.

The "Singing City" choirs will participate in the annual Philadelphia Music Festival sponsored by The Philadelphia Inquirer Charities, Inc.

The Fellowship House, an internationally known center which has developed racial, religious, and nationality understanding in Philadelphia for many years, will serve with Temple University as a laboratory for "Singing City"—The Philadelphia Inquirer.

attempted to cash the diamond jack, West would ruff and lead another trump, taking dummy's last one and leaving South with another losing diamond. But declarer saw the trap and the way to avoid it. Instead of leading the diamond jack, he led a "low" diamond!

East won, but no matter what he returned South had the remaining tricks. If East had another trump to lead, then declarer could afford to ruff a spade, draw the last trump and cash the diamond jack. If East couldn't lead a trump, declarer had a crossruff of high trumps.



Talking of Books—

THE CALL OF RHODESIA

By F. J. KARAKA

THE ROMANCE OF RHODESIA.
BY A. S. WADIA. M. A. PUBLISHERS: J. M. DENT AND SONS LTD.
LONDON. PRICE 21 SH.

Mr. A. S. Wadia, who has written this excellent book on Rhodesia, is well-known as the author of more than a dozen books, which have gained for him considerable reputation in the literary world. His books of the Message Series, expounding the message of each of the great prophets have a wide appeal for humanity. In a world torn by strife and distrust they constitute a wonderful cementing bond between man and man. The six books of the Author's Travel Series cover most of the known and some less known parts of the world. What the London 'Times' said in reviewing the 'Call of the World' namely 'the Author discusses religions, politics, scenery, moral manners—all subjects—with freedom and fearlessness' applies equally to all his travel books.

The book under review—'The Romance of Rhodesia'—is the latest and one of the best of his Travel Series. 'Rhodesia', Mr. Wadia says, 'came to him as a radiant romance of youth and knightly adventure and like an ancient tale of chivalry and Christian effort.'

After leaving Bombay, the ship touched the sleepy old harbour of Marmagao—sailing across the bright blue expanse of the Indian Ocean, the author came to the palm-clad sun-soaked Seychelles supplied bountifully by nature. Though he enjoyed the sight of 'the flowery hill-sides & palm-fringed shores, with tumble-down huts and hovels', he thought 'the dull indolent helplessness and purposeless existence of its native residents to be truly pathetic'. The boat then touched the picturesque port of Mombassa, and later the old historic island of Zanzibar, with its narrow tortuous lanes and rich in ancient Arab folklore. The next stop was at the old German port of Dar-es-Salaam, at which a German tourist boat used to call every month and invited all German residents giving them a round of general merry-making and hell-hittling. The fast growing port of Beira was the last port of call, whence began a three-days thousand-mile railway journey through the wooded wilds of South Central Africa to the great objective.

Mr. Wadia devotes an entire chapter called Christianity in Action, to Livingstone, the great explorer, who preceded Rhodes, and who opened up vast tracts of wilderness in Africa. Livingstone buried himself, heart and soul, in the redemption of the aboriginal tribes 'even when his health was undermined with festering wounds and unremitting fever'. The highest tribute is paid to this intrepid pioneer who set a great example to his successors in the field of exploration.

The author points out that in other parts of the world civilisation had been established during a long course of years, but Rhodesia was an exception. It was the creative genius of a single human being which converted it in a short space of time into a flourishing tract.

CECIL RHODES

Mr. Wadia then describes the work of the real hero of Rhodesia—Cecil John Rhodes: 'Whether it was the making of its constitution or the designing of its cities, the building of its roads and railways or the development of its trade and industries, whether it was the scientific farming of its rich soil or the economic extraction of its still richer mineral wealth, whether the steady encouragement of its early settlers or the peaceful settlement of its restless native inhabitants, the preservation of its many beauty spots or the conservation of its teeming animal and plant life it had the stamp and seal of Rhodes's fruitful mind and dynamic personality on it.'

Wherever Rhodes went he made friends with the natives and had an uncommon gift of instantly attracting the black man and permanently attaching him to himself and his cause. In proof of this, the author quotes the funeral oration, when Rhodes died, of Chief Faku, the leader of the Matopo Indaba, who said, 'I am an old man now, and my feeble old soul is on the brink of parting from my tottering legs and aching stomach. I was content to die knowing that

my children and grand-children and all our quarrelling chiefs and people would be safe in the hands of the Great White Chief, who was both my protecting father and loving mother. But the evil spirit of Death has now snatched that one hope from me.'

This great Empire-builder had, however many detractors, both English and Dutch, who looked upon him as a ruthless, conscienceless type of Imperial boulder, who 'rode rough-shod over the rights and feelings of his defenceless fellow-men.'

To this campaign of calumny, Rhodes replied at a luncheon: 'I have at times adopted means in removing opposition which were the rough and ready way and not the highest way to attain that object. But you must remember that in South Africa where my work has lain, the Laws of Right and Equity are not so fixed and established as in this country and if I have once or twice done things which laboured rather of violence than of peaceful striving, for a parallel you must look back to faroff times in English history. In support of Rhodes, Mr. Wadia quotes a passage from Macanlay where he says that in such cases 'History takes wider views and the best tribunal for great political cases is that tribunal which anticipates the verdict of history.'

Mr. Wadia describes the Victoria Falls, known by the native name of Mosi-aotunya, meaning the smoke that sounds, in realistic language that brings before our eyes the majestic falls in all their glory and to our ears 'the deafening roar of ten million tons of turbulent water racing to the brink and plunging headlong with a blinding maddening fury down an immense precipice.'

I should refer the reader here to the 16 artistic illustrations contained in the book, being enlargements of photographs the author took himself, especially those taken from the Rain Forest.

Mr. Wadia makes fun of the mission-educated Natives, wearing 'ill-fitting lounge suits with flaming red handkerchiefs flapping out of their breast pockets, livid green ties sticking out of the narrow openings of their waist-coats and coarse felt hats worn rakishly on one side.'

It seems to the author that whatever their mental endowments were the capabilities of the natives of the two Rhodesias were woefully limited. They were unfitted for any but the simplest vocations, which called for no initiative, no judgement, no responsibility nor skill of any superior kind. He advocates the striking of a happy medium for educating the natives so that their limited capacity could be turned to good account. He elsewhere expresses the opinion that nothing must be done to disturb the elemental rhythm and equipoise of the Native mind and temperament by impregnating them with the Western ideal of getting on in life.

On a visit to a Kafir Kraal, Mr. Wadia found the Mashona and Matable to be 'merry and mirthful as any race of human beings'. Writing of their women, he wondered 'how their eyes sparkled, their cheeks bulged out and their ivory-white teeth showed up in a faultless row. The Kafirs lord it over their women-folk. The Kafir children are the merriest little mischief-makers. They spend their lives laughing.'

It is surprising that the author never thought of taking pictures of the natives and their surroundings, an omission which is markedly noticeable and rather unfortunate.

MYSTERIOUS RUINS

Mr. Wadia then probes into the mystery of Zimbabwe the ruins of which have led several recognised authorities to propound various theories regarding them. He was specially interested in the theory of Dr. Mazaroff that the ruins were nothing but the remains of a tower of silence of the ancient Zoroastrian Persians. Much as he would have liked to accept such a theory, he rejects it on well-founded grounds.

Then comes the story of the romantic love of Zuleika and Zerdusht, told in a poetic vein, which captures the imagination of the reader. It is so good that it beggars description.

In a splendid chapter on the question of colour bar and race superiority, are given the pros and cons of these vital problems with a judiciousness and

LIFE OF TUKARAM

TUKARAM The Most Renowned and Popular Saint of Maharashtra—by Maharashtra Bhasha-bhooshan J.R. Algaonkar. Translated into English by R. V. Markari M.A., LL.B., from the original Marathi. Foreword by the Hon. Shri B. G. Kher. Published by V. Prabha & Co., Girgaon Bombay. Price, Rs. 2/8.

As observed by Mr. Kher in his Foreword, those who do not know Tukaram do not understand the history of Maharashtra and Marathi language. In spite of his birth in one of the lower castes of Hindu society which handicapped him in various ways in both his worldly and spiritual career, and in spite of the bitter persecution to which he was subjected by some of the leaders of the Brahmin hierarchy of his day for his presumption in preaching the message of God to the common people through songs and kirtans composed in their own mother-tongue instead of in the sacred Sanskrit language which was the monopoly of Brahmins, Tukaram's spiritual greatness came to be universally recognised before his death. Today millions in Maharashtra utter his name and sing praises of him as the very incarnation of piety and purity of soul. Mr. Algaonkar published in 1935, most comprehensive biography of this saint in Marathi and the present work is an English translation of that biography. He has left few sources of available information about Tukaram untapped. Though a good deal of such information is only traditional, the biographer has handled it in a rational and reverential manner with a view to enable the modern reader to obtain a faithful picture of the poet-saint. As the author of over a hundred standard biographies of the saints of Maharashtra who lived during the past three centuries, Mr. Algaonkar has a complete mastery of his subject. This English translation places in the hands of the non-Marathi-knowing readers all over the country an exhaustive as well as authoritative biography of the greatest saint produced in Maharashtra.

Impartiality which demand attention. In the last chapter, the author speaks of the simple dignity and soul-subduing sublimity of the Mausoleum of Rhodes in the Matopo Hills in South Rhodesia, a place which he loved so well.

Mr. Wadia is a seasoned traveller. Written in a brilliant and attractive style, which he appropriately varies to suit the subject-matter he treats, the Romance of Rhodesia cannot easily be laid aside once you begin to read it. Whether he deals with the characteristics of his heroes or their work or describes the grandeur of natural scenery he presents a vivid picture to the mind of the reader. The book embodies all the elements of a first-class travel-book, touching on all the outstanding features of Rhodesia and its people. The 'spectator' reviewing one of his books said that 'Mr. Wadia was a master of the English

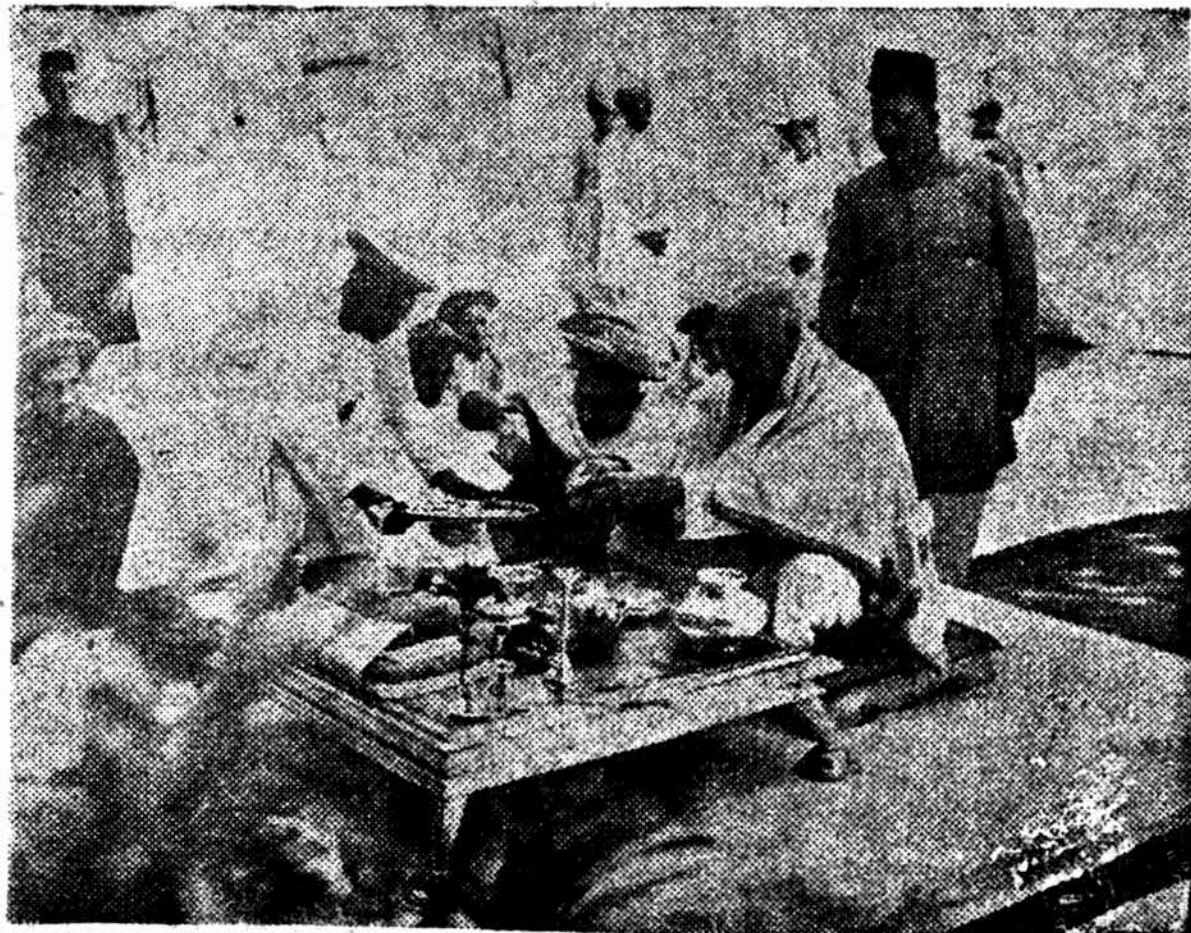
LAW OF ARBITRATION

Arbitration Act X of 1940 With Commentary by P. L. Paruck B. A., LL.M., Attorney-at-Law, 2nd Ed. Price Rs. 12/-

With the growth of commercial arbitrations in the country, the law of arbitration has been developing very fast. Since the first edition of this standard work, there have been numerous decisions, both English and Indian, on the subject. All these have been carefully incorporated in the commentary by the learned author. The coming into force of the new Indian Arbitration Act of 1940 almost simultaneously with the publication of the first edition had necessitated the bringing out of a supplement which had made the handling of the book rather cumbersome. The second edition which has just come out with well-arranged commentaries under each section will therefore be all the more welcome to the busy lawyer. The articles as well as the by-laws of almost all big trade associations like the East India Cotton Association Ltd., the Bombay Bullion Exchange Ltd., etc. now provide for a compulsory reference of all disputes to arbitration. At these arbitrations cases are generally argued by solicitors on either side the presence of counsel being unnecessary. As a solicitor in busy practice the learned author has vast experience of these arbitration cases with which he has had to deal practically every other day. The difference between the sections of the new Act and the corresponding provisions of the previous Indian law along with a comparative study of English law discussed in the commentary at the beginning of each section afford useful guidance in interpreting the new Act. An exhaustive Appendix containing the Rules of the Bombay and Calcutta High Courts, together with the text of the old Indian Arbitration Act of 1899 and of the English Arbitration Acts of 1839 and 1934 add to the practical utility of the book as a work of reference.

The legal profession, the mercantile community as well as students of law have long awaited a new edition of this well-known work on the subject. We are sure that the present edition will be found very useful by all of them.

J. R. V.



Sardar Patel seen performing the Puja before opening the building of the Gajra Raja Medical College at Gwalior.



HOPE FOR FRENCH HOUSEWIVES IN THE RISE OF DE GAULLE

(A. L. Kidson)

Saving human life has always been looked upon as an act of mercy. But the man from a South Indian village must have been staggered by his own act of mercy in saving a woman who had thrown herself into a well!

The poor creature was abandoned by her husband due to poverty. And as luck would have it, she was not even alone in her misery as there were three kids to be cared for. Having no wherewithal to feed them she decided to kill them first and then follow suit. This first part of her plan was executed but she was unable to carry out the latter owing to a cruel chance! This remark might sound horrid on first thought. However, when you come to ponder the episode you cannot but feel that the woman would have been better off in her self-inflicted death. One takes this view not because she has been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment but that she will have to undergo something worse—the tortures of her own conscience! Apart from that, what place will she have in our society which has to learn so much in the way of tolerance? Public memory being proverbially short, it will forget the circumstances which led to the crime and may not entrust her to take up any work. There's the danger of such an attitude on the part of the people making a complete wreck of her! But that is only one aspect of the problem.

This harrowing tale has a wider significance and those with some imagination and a sense of realism will not be blind to it. In the present times of inflation and scarcity there must be hundreds and thousands of people passing through dire circumstances. Human nature being what it is, very few resort to extreme methods such as adopted by the woman. However, they take to cheating, plundering, looting and so on. The days of the Bengal famine are not too distant to recall instances in which parents exploited their daughters and husbands sold the honour of their wives, not to mention the number of women who chose the dishonourable way of earning a living.

With the deficit of food-grains forecast for the year 1950, it looks as if we are heading straight for another and a ghastlier famine. This time we shall not have the convenient means of washing the blood of the innocents off our hands by pointing to a set of irresponsible alien rulers. Of course, we have our own Government which is trying to wrangle out bigger quota of food from foreign countries at tremendous cost. In spite of the high price which we are made to pay we have to accept all sorts of unheard of grains which are used as cattle fodder. And if we grumble at comes admonishment from our own rulers that beggars cannot be choosers!

That is painfully true. But who is responsible for allowing this unhappy situation to drag on? There is plenty of talk about 'grow more food' and 'reclamation of land'. Why don't we hurry on with this vital job instead of frittering away the country's meagre resources in buying fighter planes, building battleships and constructing aerodromes? We must have all these to defend our country in case of aggression by others but if such emergency arises we shall still be poorly equipped to face it for many more years to come. How shall we be able to import food from abroad? Hunger inside the land will be our greatest enemy and once we succumb to him there's no knowing what pass we may come to. This is no panic mongering. Shadows of the Third World War are flitting across the horizon and thousands of women, both in America and England are mustering force against the calamity, which will spell the doom of human civilization.

Will not the All-India Women's Conference which is meeting at its twenty-first session in Gwalior next month endorse the peace campaign launched by our sisters across the seas?

Incidentally, the A. I. W. C., which had to give up the original plans of holding the annual session at Junagadh due to famine conditions in Saurashtra, should at least send a Commission to that part of the country. Its observations will convince this largest single representative body of women of the urgent nature of the country's food problem. And as an indication of the women's awareness of this vital issue, they should pass a special resolution at Gwalior asking the Central Government to stop all

In Paris now life can still be gay. Chic demoielles, with their smiling escorts, among the cafes, the opera, the Comedie Francaise. Sparkling wines, and sparkling wit, flow as freely as ever. The mabasing are crammed with the loveliest creations, the sheepest of fabrics, displayed on, so tempting—as only the French know how. All manner of choice foodstuffs, sweetmeats, wines, and liquors can be bought in abundance.

But the French housewife today has no luxuries and all too few necessities. That trim Parisienne, looking so smart she hurries along to business, has been wearing the same clothes, turned inside out and upside down, for years. And "this" exquisite whose gown, coiffure, shoes, and accessories are the very last word in fashion? She, most likely, is American, or the pet of some rich racketeer. Her model foot-wear may have cost thirty pounds, her dress four times that sum, or more.

Butter in France sells at 25 a pound, coffee, on the "free" market, for 20 a pound, chocolates at one shilling each, the best cuts of meat from 7 to 10 a pound. The French housewife, of course, cannot afford to pay such prices. The basic wage for her menfolk is 1,400 francs a month—about £3/6 a week. Nine hours daily they toil for this, in the mills, mines, and factories. Many seek "extra" work in the evenings for the French are industrious. But still they cannot make ends meet. They fight a hopeless battle against ever-rising prices, caused by the activities of "free" marketeers, speculators, spies, drones, and the like. These, the course, grow rich and can buy the expensive things in the shops, or gorge themselves, sick in restaurants, while ordinary folk are hard put to secure, through honest toil, enough food for their families.

Household budgeting is out of the question—planned meals and balanced diets, impossible. Apart from the crazy rocketing of prices, the French housewife can never tell in advance just what foodstuffs will be available to her, outside of the "free" markets. True, there is rationing, of a sort, cards are issued bearing lettered squares, and she must scan the papers to see what foods—if any—are being released against these. "100 grams of margarine," she may read, "for tickets CW." So along she goes, to the shops, and "if there have been supplied" she will receive the miserable allocation. Sometimes, after waiting weeks for it, she will be told that the issue has been cancelled.

TOWARDS INTERNATIONAL BALLET

Mona Inglesby, a young British dancer, is the leader of 90 artistes training at the London Casino. They are specialising in the production of full-scale classical ballets in the Russian tradition under the famous Nikolai Sergueeff. Miss Inglesby founded the International Ballet in 1941, and publicised her aim as Ballet in spite of the Blitz. An indefatigable dancer, she takes time off for relaxation very rarely—and then she goes small-yacht racing.

Bright colour schemes, tubular furniture, French windows and open air classes on paved terraces are features of Brighton's new prefabricated school, the Carden Primary. It has 21 spacious classrooms, a covered-in playground for wet days, and several drying rooms. Designed to accommodate 720 juniors and infants, the school has been built in 12 months—a third of the time a brick building would take. This has been accomplished by the use of pre-cast reinforced concrete units. The school, which cost £160,000 (Rs. 0.21 crores) is likely to be the forerunner of several others of the same kind in Britain.

SHAW FOR THE CHILDREN

Bringing Shavian humour to the understanding of children is always something of an achievement. In November the London County Council financed a month's performances of "Arms and the Man" by the London Children's Theatre, and were rewarded by a clear and communicative production which invariably found appreciative audiences. The play appeared in a different area each week so that the maximum number of London secondary school children could attend.

unproductive activity and out down imports of non-essential and luxury goods like tobacco, silks, satins, powders, perfumes etc. and give priority to importation of goods which will help the food-growing activity in the land.

—Leela

Bread, in the form of the yard-long "baguette", or the curved "croissant", is the basic food in France, where people have been accustomed to eating large quantities... as much as one pound apiece... with every meal. The ration now is 200 grams—about 6 ounces—for a whole day. And so, when the ration cards run out, as they usually do, about a quarter way through the period bread must be purchased on the "free" market—at more than double the official price.

Coffee also is rationed—in minute quantities. The allowance of soap, when made at all, is but one small piece of toilet every three months, and a bar of laundry, about half the size of a cake of Sunlight every month. But many grocers disdain the ration, with its official fixed price, and stock only the "free" lines, at outrageous prices. The best meat goes to the restaurateurs, the rich, the racketeers, and the hordes of foreign visitors, who are favoured by the rates of exchange. The ordinary French family, when it eats meat at all, must be content with "galantine des tripes"—cooked intestines jellied in aspic.

And so there are strikes. Some blame the Communists for fermenting these, and say that they are Russia's way of wrecking the Marshall Plan. But the harassed French housewife gives little thought to the Cominform. She thinks of her pale and peaky children, who have never tasted cows' milk, or eggs, or butter, perhaps, in the whole of their lives. She knows that her family is undernourished, that the food which France produces in abundance—from a fertile area greater than that of Italy and Britain together—does not flow any more into her larder. Nor can she buy goods of French industry, which, despite all set-backs, is still a "going concern".

She is defeated by the malaise of inflation. "What France sneezes," some wit has said "all Europe catches cold." And today France is very sick. Within the last three years eleven different Governments have tried to cure her ills. Meanwhile, Charles de Gaulle, leader of the wartime Free French has been awaiting a call from his countrymen to lead them out of their difficulties. In recent months he has been receiving that call. Both within the French parliament and outside it, his followers are rapidly increasing. Should he succeed in his task he will merit the blessing of all Europe, and particularly of the hard-pressed French housewife.

Laugh This Off

Poor Relations

An Italian industrialist was asked by a visiting English politician whether his industrial relations were good. For answer the Italian drove his visitor round a vast industrial unit. "Ecco Signore" he said at the end. "You see our relations are wonderful. Not one shot has been fired at us!" —Lord Trent at the Industrial Welfare Society in London recently.

Fed Up

French M. P.s were ordered to assemble at 2-30 one recent afternoon to set up committees to consider lifting parliamentary immunity from two communists. At 2-30 all communist M. P.s were present. But most of the others were still lunching. The Communists pushed the business through and now dominate the committees.

Poke in A Pig

Guards along the Belgian-German border have uncovered many pig-smuggling plots simply by poking sharp iron-pointed sticks into the backs of Belgian-bound lorries, arousing loud grunts. Last week all was quiet. Then the guards found three pigs which did not even flinch when prodded. The smugglers confessed that the pigs had been lulled into insensibility with brandy.

Re-crystal

Police have been ordered to control fortune-tellers who spread communist propaganda in the U S zone of Germany.

Other War-Mongers Please

Copy

Edward Malickwitz, of New York, has abandoned his idea of a one-man war against the Russians. He will spend his time instead in the psychiatric ward of a New York hospital, awaiting trial on charges of stealing an £8,000 auxiliary motor schooner. Malickwitz, 35-year-old unemployed labourer, became obsessed with the idea of fighting the Russians after visiting several public houses. He told the police that he stole the

WOMEN GEOGRAPHERS International Society Has 325 Members

Participation in a scientific expedition to the South Pole by Mrs. Edna Ronne—the first woman to set foot on Antarctica—is but one of the many recent and varied activities in all parts of the world reported by members of the Society of Women Geographers. The organization was established in 1925 to provide contact among women engaged in geographic and allied scientific activities. Ethnologists, archaeologists, botanists, natural historians, sociologists and experts in folklore, arts and crafts are included in its membership. International headquarters is in Washington, D. C.

Active membership, now about 325, is limited to "travelled women who have done distinctive work whereby they have added to the world's store of knowledge concerning the countries on which they have specialized, and have published or produced in permanent form, a record of their work, the Society's annual BULLETIN states.

Corresponding members—about 60 women in some 40 countries—fulfill the requirements of active membership but reside outside the United States and Canada. Officials of the Society announce they are now trying to locate a number of the corresponding members with whom contact was lost during the war. The Society also has a small number of associate members—"widely travelled women who are interested in furthering all forms of geographical exploration and research."

"ENCYCLOPEDIA ARCTICA" BEING COMPILED
Research and editorial work in connection with the "Encyclopedia Arctica" are currently being carried on by two members of the Society, Mrs. Vilhjalmur Stefansson, wife of the internationally known polar explorer and Mrs. Marie A. Peary Stafford, the Society's president and daughter of the late American Admiral Robert E. Peary, discoverer of the North Pole. The encyclopedia is being compiled by the Stefansson Library of New York City in cooperation with the United States Office of Naval Research.

The Society has awarded three gold medals to its members for "original contribution to geographic knowledge." Recipients were the late Amelia Earhart, world-renowned flyer; Dr. Margaret Mead, outstanding authority on anthropology, and Blair Niles, geographer and writer who specializes on South America.—USIS

RECLAIMING BROKEN POTS

A crash in the kitchen or the pantry means a great source of anxiety to the housewife. Clay pots and glassware need not always be relegated to the dust-bin in case of a crack or slight damage. There are ways of prolonging their life.

Take warm water and add to it gum arabic powder. Mix plaster of Paris powder until the whole becomes a thick paste. Apply the mixture to the broken pot with a brush. Do not bring in use unless the paste is completely dry.

A far more easier way of reclaiming broken glassware is to take a teaspoonful of sugar and mix with a small quantity of boiling water. Allow the sugar to dissolve and after the mixture becomes cold add to it the white of an egg (in equal quantity). Mix thoroughly and then apply to the broken pots and tie up with a string placing the pieces in position. This method is meant for decorative pieces which do not require frequent washings.

For treating broken glassware: Take 1/2 lb. white shellac powder, 1 oz. gum-elastic, 1/4 lb. sulphuric ether. Mix these well and keep for half an hour. Afterwards add quarter gallon rectified spirit and stir thoroughly. Then apply to the pot keeping the pieces in position and hold on 'till for a while. The pieces will hold together when the paste gets dry.

schooner intending to go to Poland, which he thought the best place to open hostilities. The engines soon stopped, and the boat drifted ashore further along the coast.

Beastly

Dr. Huxley is retiring from UNESCO. He has worked hard at a task which called for all his administrative experience gained at the London Zoo (The Manchester Guardian).

HOW THE WEST LOOKS TO AN EASTERNER - - II

By Dr. J. F. Bulsara

THE Westerner looks much healthier and more robust. He eats and drinks well and has an extensive choice of foods and beverages. He enjoys food and travels extensively both for eating and drinking as well as sight-seeing and profit.

The organisation of his eating habits and food trade is remarkable and it shows that the Westerner not only loves and enjoys good food but also demands it. Consequently the larger cities like New York, Chicago, Paris or Prague have developed a tremendously wide cuisine or cookery and a wide range of fine restaurants or eating establishments with a special atmosphere and a few dishes that are characteristic of each of them—catering to a variety of tastes. The numbers of people that eat, drink and dine out are enormously large except perhaps in the Scandinavian countries and Holland, where the majority of the people love their homes and do not dine out so much.

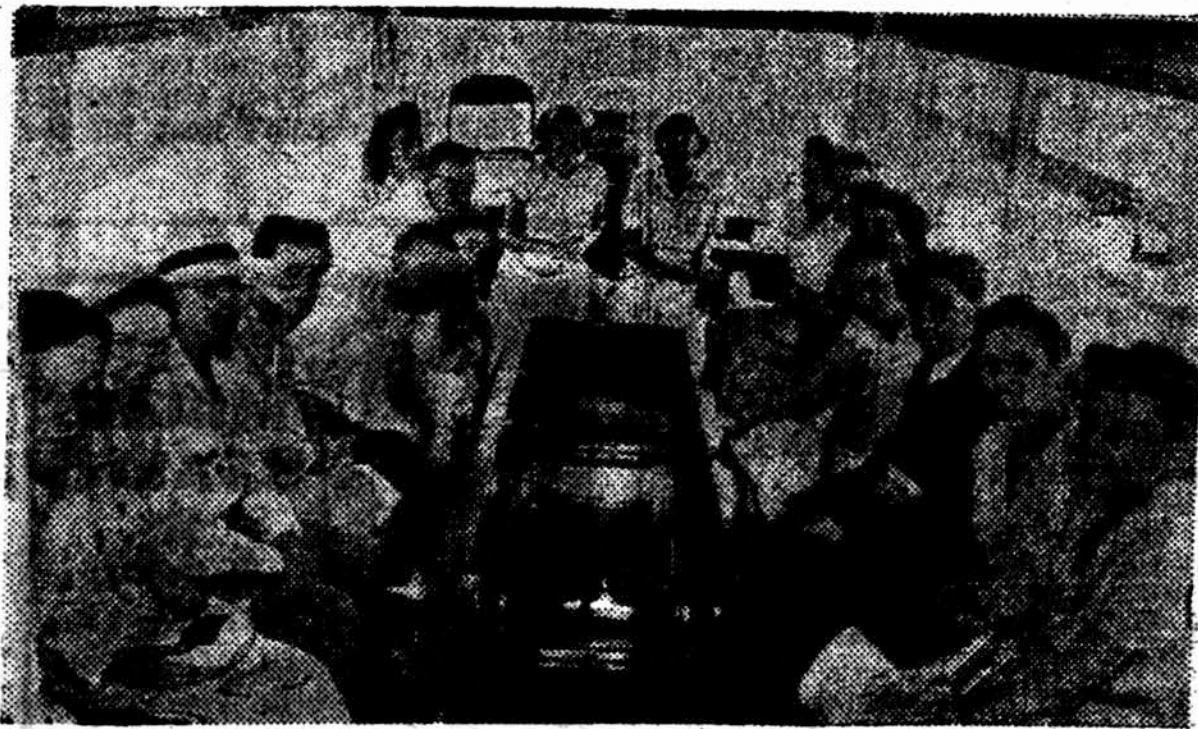
Enjoyment Of Life

With good eating goes good entertainment, and music in restaurants, bars and hotels is a characteristic and widespread feature, as are also cabarets, where the dining and drinking are more leisurely and much more costly, because of the variety features and dancing of cabaret girls. People of all classes, except perhaps the working class, dine at leisure in these places, talk and discuss largely in a decidedly pleasant atmosphere. The good things of life, food being one of them, are not looked upon as sordid, seductive or sinful—a philosophy somewhat different from the general oriental attitude towards the good things of life on earth, although it promises the same and much more besides in heavens. The Easterner seems to fear present prosperity or enjoyment here and now though he covets it in the hereafter.

In the same genre of enjoyment of life, one finds the universal love of clothes and ornaments among the Western women, though their wearing of ornaments is on the whole more discreet. There is little love of gold for its own sake, and they rarely bury it in the ground as some of our simple folk do.

Nature's Preserve

We have already referred to the universal love of flowers and colour and with it goes the love of the beautiful.



In a Glass Bottom Boat to see the marine flora and fauna at Silver Springs, Florida, U.S.A.

Nature's grand sights are all known or discovered and carefully preserved, and authorities offer all facilities to the commonest people to visit and enjoy them. Cities vie with one another to develop their vantage points and widely publicise them; and every Municipality publishes attractive guides and booklets describing their beauty spots or places of interest even when they are not attracting the much desired tourist traffic from abroad or sister towns and cities in their own country. Cities cultivate and take pride in their parks and gardens and the public are so used and trained to the enjoyment of colour and beauty of nature that flowers are rarely picked and the parks and gardens are kept open day and night often without a single watchman, whereas in busy squares and most open areas the Swiss, Dutch, French and Scandinavian cities grow flowerbeds, or keep on raised platforms, lamp posts or kiosks flowerpots to relieve the monotony of drab streets and piles of gray or dark buildings.

Discipline And Orderliness

This bespeaks not merely a physical or material attainment but a highly developed civic conception of better living, which is further noticeable in such acts of the citizens as unsupervised orderly queuing up at tram, train and bus halts, at ticket and shop windows, at matches, shows and festivals, and observing their own order wherever crowds gather in large numbers, without at times as much as a single policeman or guard regulating or controlling their movements. There may be exceptions, as in France at times, but they are few. With such orderly habits and self-discipline goes a delightful sense of good humour, which keeps the people and especially the crowds buoyant in difficult situations. Strangers indulge in happy pleasantries with one another and bear up patiently most of the minor inconveniences of life in cities, which are inevitable upon large urban agglomerations, all trying to do the same thing at the same time. This perhaps also leads to the creation of the mass mentality—which has its good and bad features.

The same sense of enjoyment of life is evident in the organisation of the stage and screen, concert hall and variety theatre. The love of music and singing is if not universal, almost so. People of every country



Down to the Colorado River through the Bright Angel Trail at the Grand Canyon, Arizona, U.S.A.

have their own popular songs, some of which every child and adult knows and sings in unison when occasions demand or arouse them. They call it "community singing", which plays a remarkable role in the aesthetic enjoyment of life and encourages a spirit of comradeship and fellow feeling among the people. That is why its popularity with the soldier and sailor.

The concert, opera, ballet, drama, pantomime, revue and the dancing hall offer a wide range of enjoyment to the people, who love their leisure. The demand for such amusement and entertainment, light and serious, is so great and insistent and recognised as so vital by the community that civic authorities provide some of these free or at nominal fees to the people at large during the summer and winter seasons as found convenient or appropriate. While the Westerner works hard during his hours of occupation, he also knows how to relax and enjoy when free from the day's or week's toil. Entertainment has made remarkable progress in the West and the art of amusing, entertaining, story-telling and general showmanship has been developed to such heights as can only be attained after considerable thought, research, devotion and organisation.

Public Behaviour

In his general behaviour, the common man is on the whole decent towards his fellow citizens, women can move about to any parts of the country without molestation or difficulty, and ready assistance is accorded to the children and old people. One finds less brawl less excitement,

less boisterousness, fewer quarrels and in public places in the West than in the East—a sign and result of a certain level of instruction in public behaviour, moral and manners—a certain discipline that arises out of a social milieu that cultivates and values decency of behaviour in public and the previous ideal of all society—"live and let live." Let us not suppose that this ideal is a monopoly of the Western peoples or that it is universally respected in all Europe, but one feels it is more obvious by contrast among the Western peoples in spite of their constant wars and more frequent revolutions.

Less Volatile

Emotionally, the average Westerner is less volatile or excitable and more self-disciplined. He bears moments of defeat and victory, of loss and gain with greater equanimity and without undue elation or depression. He is a much better loser. En masse, he acts more intelligently than his Eastern confrere, he works better in groups and still retains his initiative and individuality, perhaps because of his universal literacy, higher education, greater urbanisation and a much wider acquaintance with the material aspects of culture, mechanical gadgets and equipment, which whet his intelligence. The machine activates the mind and hand in a subtle way.

THE FIRST INSTALLMENT IN THIS SERIES BY DR. BULSARA APPEARED IN OUR ISSUE OF SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 28.

THE LOADSTONE OF THE INDIAN CABINET

(Continued from page 27)

ourselves with the assimilation of everything that will make our country strong and self-reliant, progressive, united, free and prosperous.

The Lid Off Communalism

The communal virus has to be let out, drained off because it poisons the system of India as a whole. The Indian problem is a peculiar problem and it has to be tackled in our own sure way. It will not do to cast off our own garments and to put on in the worn out fripperies of other countries. That is the realisation, we believe, which has made Jawaharlal Nehru self-controlled as a result of self-knowledge and self-reverence. As Rabindranath Tagore put it "we are no beggars at the door of the West", and let us not look ourselves up in her thrown-out garments. He is to

day face to face with hard problems which cannot be dismissed with off-hand criticism. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru insists that ours is a secular state because without this fundamental change in our constitution, every problem to be solved was bound to wear a communal mask. It was a mask that had to be torn off once for all, that we might come down to brass-tacks and go forward without any "arriere-pensee", and with a clean national conscience.

Today Pandit Nehru stands forth not only as a patriot and nationalist but as statesman charged with the destiny of a great new nation, a nation old in history but new in the enjoyment of independence, and in the experience of a democratic form of self-government. To no patriot in the past had the role come of bearing that burden upon his shoulders, and in a

world-change and a world-crisis unparalleled in the history of the country. Look behind, review the thirteen months that have gone by, and say, if we have turned the corner, as the Governor-General of India assures us, whose hand and brain it was, whose courage and patience, that had helped India out of that turmoil and that impending ruin. Two men did it, of whom one is Pandit Nehru. He is, therefore, the fullest man today, apart from the high office he holds, to sit round the table where the problem of the Commonwealth of Nations has to be thrashed out anew in the context of the present, and not in terms of 1931 and 1936. He is also the right man to appear at the U. N. O. where the big four are found to be wrangling and to read them the lesson of concord and peace on which alone rests the safety of the world and of the civilisation it spells.

Rightly did Lord Mountbatten describe him as the greatest statesman he had met. It was no barren verbiage, no "tinsel-clinking" coin of compliment.

HOUNDS PASTURE

(Continued From Page 2)

in my house like that?" Thorrold looked madly on Magerison. "Yoy'll not go to any study, sir! I premise you—"

"Chuck in y' hand, maister, for t' time bein' anyhow," advised old Igod. "Can't y' see yon fellow's gotten us beat?"

"A very wise observation under the circumstances, Igod!" Magerison pressed forward. "Now, Thorrold, if you'll let Miss Dorothy and me pass—"

The master of Thorroldan Priory cowered and turned his face away.

Magerison and Dorothy Thorrold went forth together.

(To be continued.)

India has little reason to be proud or happy over the result of the Second Test match. No doubt the match was drawn, but the honours of it goes to West Indies. While the visitors scored as much as 629 runs at the cost of 6 wickets only the home team sacrificed 13 wickets to make it up. In the end the latter were still 16 runs short. This is hardly creditable to the strong batting side which India fielded. Our only satisfaction is that they were able to draw at all after a horrible landslide in the first innings. Nobody would have been the least surprised if they had suffered an innings defeat instead.

AMARNATH'S HOODOO

India's Captain, Lala Amarnath was very unlucky to start with, as he failed to win the toss for the second time. This practically gave away the match to the tourists. Prolific scorers as they are they took full advantage of the opportunity which the plumb wicket presented to them. They amassed the gigantic total of 629 runs for the loss of 6 wickets only.

In such a glut of runs, it was no wonder that centuries were registered. At Delhi the tourists had notched four individual centuries. In Bombay only two were recorded, though one or two more might have been completed had the innings been played through.

Alan Rae had the satisfaction of scoring his first century against India. Everton Weekes earned the distinction of putting on his second. But he was distinctly unlucky in missing the double century mark by the narrow margin of a bare half a dozen runs. Still it

SPORTS JOTTINGS

From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

HONOURS OF SECOND TEST—AMARNATH'S HOODOO — SCORING PAINFULLY SLOW—OUR CATCHING WEAKNESS—THE ONLY ALTERNATIVE—INDIA'S PRECARIOUS POSITION—CHIEF CREDIT TO PHADKAR—IBRAHIM AND MANKAD FAIL TWICE—MODI AND HAZARE'S GRAND CENTURIES—STOUT HEARTED BOWLING—DISGUSTING BEHAVIOUR OF SPECTATORS.

was a most creditable achievement.

SCORING PAINFULLY SLOW

On the whole the batting of the tourists was admirable. Against India's mediocre bowling and worse fielding, this was to be expected. Their only fault was that the rate of their scoring was painfully slow.

OUR CATCHING WEAKNESS

The tourists have shown to be exceedingly business-like in their batting methods. All of them fully realise their responsibilities and play as one man. They have gained complete mastery over our bowling as the two Tests have demonstrated to the hilt. Unless our fieldsmen improve on their deplorable catching, I do not see how India can dismiss the visiting batsmen within a reasonable total.

I must add, however, that our ground fielding was exceptionally good, Hemu Adhikari, like Weekes, being brilliant at cover-point. They saved many a four by clever anti-

ipation. Still they have much to learn from their opponents who may be classed with the world's best in this department. Their methods of stopping, picking up and throwing the ball are exemplary. I wish our men would try to copy them in these respects—not that these are new to Indians, but they are more appreciated when displayed by foreigners.

INDIA'S PRECARIOUS POSITION

India entered on their batting venture with a colossal figure staring them in the face.

Just imagine India's precarious position when these three stalwarts gave away their valuable wickets for no earthly reason whatsoever. Nevertheless the Baroda pair, Vijay Hazare and Hemu Adhikari put on a bare appearance—even though the scoreboard displayed the chilling figure of 3 wickets for 32 runs—and tried hard to stem the tide of misfortune. Probably they would have averted the disaster. But they fell victims one after the other to the low code. Thus half the side was out for a paltry aggregate of 116 runs.

Thereafter Phadkar and Amarnath tried to put on a cheerful complexion on the fight by their sturdy and courageous defiance of the wily West Indies bowlers. But a rash drive by the Indian skipper at the end of the day saw India again in a sorry plight.

CHIEF CREDIT TO PHADKAR

At this stage an ignominious inning's defeat for the home team seemed certain. With the back-bone of India's batting crumbled to dust who could expect the tail-enders to stave off the humiliation? But to the amazement of all they did rise to the occasion and put life and grit into the tottering frames of their elders.

The chief credit for this transformation goes to Phadkar in association with the brave Polly Umrigar who spelt their way over the visitors' attack and paved the way for a creditable draw. Datta's contribution of 74 was highest in the bargain. The young Elphinstonian has proved once again—as he did in all the Tests he played in Australia—that he has a stouter heart and a safer blade at his disposal than most of his colleagues. I felt rather disappointed that at the Bombay Cricket Association's party at the C.C.I. nobody mentioned his invaluable services. All the speakers were overwhelmed with joy at the spectacular centuries knocked up by Rusi Modi and Vijay Hazare and the gallant start by Amarnath. It is not my desire to minimise the value or merit of their contributions in any way. They were certainly highly praiseworthy. But while throwing bouquets at them, we should not forget those who were the primary causes of subsequent robust performances. I hope Datta will do better still at Calcutta.

The lead of 356 runs by West Indies is a far cry from the home front. For the second time India was called upon to follow-on. Again there was an inauspicious start for the home team.

Fortunately Rusi Modi had shaken off his nervousness and Vijay Hazare refused to be cowed down by all the manoeuvres and stratagems of the West Indian bowlers and their shrewd skipper. They batted merrily, though cautiously as the occasion demanded—and helped substantially to put the nuts out of the fire.

MODI AND HAZARE'S GRAND CENTURIES

Modi hit up his first century in the Tests without a single blemish while Hazare carried his bat for a magnificent 134. Amarnath assisted the latter till the end of the day with an unbeaten 58 to his account. No praise can be too high for the great achievements of these men which finally contributed to the indecisive result of the match. From an altogether gloomy outlook they turned the atmosphere into a happy climax.

STOUT-HEARTED BOWLING

Great was the bowling of Mankad who bowled tirelessly for hours at a stretch. He deserved a better reward than 3 wickets in his 75 overs for 202 runs. But Wilfred Ferguson beat him hollow by bowling 96 overs in all for his 5 wickets. He never seemed to be fatigued with his continuous trundling.

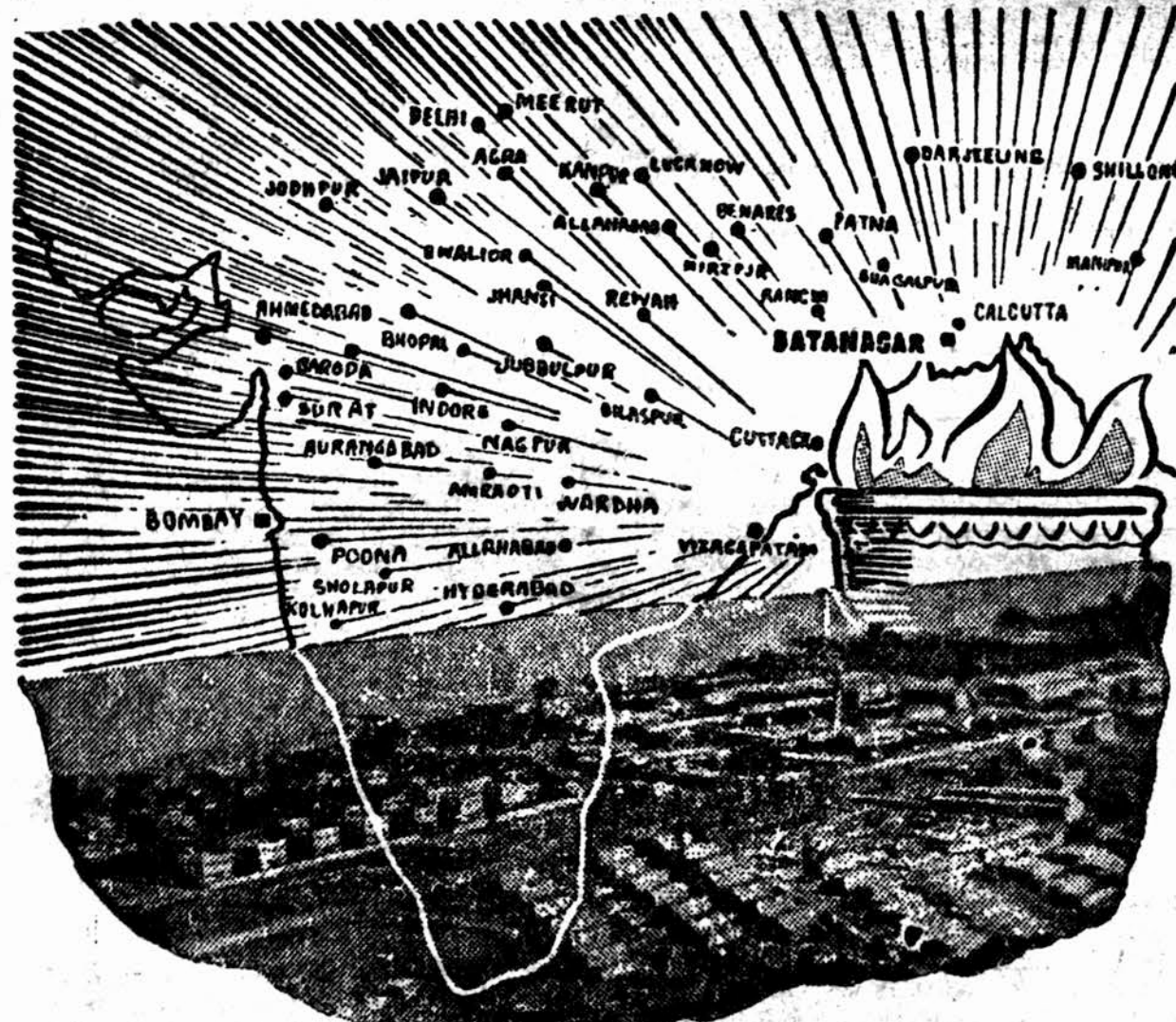
Did you notice how reluctant the West Indies Captains—both Goddard and his deputy, Stollmeyer—were in taking the new ball after 200 was scored? That was obviously because he had more faith in Ferguson than his speed merchants. Even when they did use the new ball, they resorted to the novel tactics of rolling it on the ground from the wicket-keeper or fielder to the bowler, so that the shine on the ball may wear off quickly, and the spinners called back again.

DISGUSTING BEHAVIOUR OF SPECTATORS

Lastly I must refer to the behaviour

of the spectators. It was highly pleasing to see the old venue packed again after several years of idleness. Evidently their love for cricket is not dead. But was there any reason why they should have expressed their feelings, enthusiasm or disappointment with frequent shouts and bursting of crackers? They disturbed the batsmen, bowlers and fieldsmen equally. Those who wish to be called sportsmen should never resort to these evil practices again.

On the one hand they showed their true sporting spirit by applauding the fine batting, bowling and fielding performances of the visitors. Our guests will carry home an excellent impression of this fair appreciation of their merit. On the other they gave such a disgusting exhibition of mischief-making that everybody was annoyed beyond measure. In no case this should be repeated when the tourists return here in February next for the last Test.



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Capital versus labour, internationalism versus nationalism, power versus abject surrender, violence versus non-violence, Hindus versus Muslim-caught in the malestorm if India's revolutionary background is our Prime Minister on whose shoulders the task of restoring the house in order has fallen.

The Loadstone Of The Indian Cabinet

BY V. N. NAIK

No two ministers in the Union of India have borne the brunt of the battle for restoring peace and order to the harassed continent during 1946, 47 and 48, more strenuously, more patiently and more resolutely than the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel respectively. And the burden of the former is all the heavier by the fact that he is not so thick-skinned or impervious to denigration as his elder colleague in the Union Cabinet.

Both of them have proved, in the event, the staunchest followers of their Master, Mahatma Gandhi. Sardar Patel's work is comparatively limited while Pandit Nehru's work is spread all over the field of policy, politics and administration, though both are equally overworked. To it add the delicate task of handling the foreign policy of India and the unenviable duty, as a responsible statesman, of shedding off his socialism of 1929 to 1937. Office makes a lot of difference not necessarily in the urge from within as in implementing things consistent with that urge. When Socialists in the country would show him up as an apostate, they will do well to realise that in office they could not have done half as well as the man whom they are out to censure, including in that censure his elder colleague as well. When he came into office in June 1946 in the Interim Government, and later on as Prime Minister in the Union of India Cabinet, he was not writing on a clean slate, nor was his mind a "tabula rasa." He who has had no commitments in the past is easily saved from censure by friends and foes alike. But political leaders like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel are weighed in a different balance altogether.

It is the balance of non-violence and peace at any price. It is the balance of socialism, of capital versus labour. It is the balance of internationalism versus nationalism, of Hindus versus Muslim. It is, last, the balance of complete independence versus the "substance of independence", of power versus object surrender. In all these various balances no one runs the risk

of being weighed and found wanting, who has a blank past in politics and a clean slate to write on in the branch of administration put in his charge. Add to this fact, the added burden of the unexpected happenings in India after its partition into Pakistan and Hindustan.

A Crown Of Thorns

The two Union Ministers, because of their antecedents and the enormous difficulties staring them in the face so soon as they came into office, have been literally wearing, each, a crown of thorns, as Mahatma Gandhi had anticipated it, and had warned them about it.

And how do they stand today in the eyes of India and of the world along with it? The supreme and the most beneficent achievement of one is the merger and union of the Native States, in spite of the withdrawal of the power of paramountcy from the hands of the present Union Government of India. It is the fact, the discernment, the patience and the firmness of Sardar Patel which enabled him to resolve the tangle, straighten out the strands and weave them into definite pattern and piece it into the larger fabric that is the Union of India. Hyderabad will be soon woven into a distinct pattern and fitted into India which is its proper place. And Kashmir shall not be allowed to wait long.

Symbol Of Idealism

To Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has fallen the task along with Sardar Patel to ride on the communal frenzy rampant in the Union of India. He had the duty imposed upon him to explain India to the world and the world to India. He had to defend "the constitution in making" before the Assembly and justify it to the world without, so full of conflicting theories. He had to assert boldly that until the economic fabric of India was placed on a sound foundation, until peace and order had become established facts in the life of India, there could not be a clear-cut and effective foreign policy for India. It could be only in such general terms as, "India stands for peace"; "India will not take sides with one block or another in the determination of international affairs"; and, last, "India had no ambition whatever, to add to its territories by an aggressive policy in any



JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

form or manner." India's national flag was a symbol of the idealism behind the politics of India in relation to Pakistan, and in relation to East and West. Nor would she be a party to the programme of "peaceful penetration"—a policy that commends itself to countries that dare not be openly on the war path. In that respect India will remain true to her past, if in other respects, according to the exigencies of time, place and circumstance, and in the inevitable conditions of the hour, she has had to re-orientate her life.

If we may say so of him, in the "discovery of India," Pandit Nehru has, indeed, discovered himself. It was a prophecy made of him by Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya in the excellent foreword he wrote to a book on him written

prior to or about 1942. Indeed, 1942 closed one epoch in his life and opened another. What Nehru was from 1929 to 1937, he did not remain from 1939 to 1942; and what he was in 1942, he ceased to be in 1945. He is so different from that past at the end of 1948.

He Has Nothing To Hide

Not that he is quick-change-artist, or, as some may like to put it, a dark horse in politics or a defeatist. But he has now steadily grown up to the stature of the extremely difficult and responsible position he occupies off today in the world of India. A man who was all along a fierce critic, bold and independent, has become in office a statesman without losing aught of the fire and fervour of his earlier years. He is still, pre-eminently, what the Mahatma called him—"sans peur et sans reproche". He has nothing to hide, he has no skeleton in his political cupboard. He is in the midst of the crowd when it applauds him, though he is no demagogue. He is in the midst of the crowd and in the thick of the fight, when it scowls at him and would overwhelm him. He is a secularist today as he was in the early and the middle period of his life. But today he is so, with better understanding of and deeper insight into the history and culture of India, and with a feeling of greater responsibility that he may, unwittingly, burn the solid grain while out to burn the weeds that choke it up.

He has seen and studied too much of the West to admire it like a man in blinkers. He can no more despise the Orient, as a result, like a man in blinkers. History has been to him an eye-opener and an emancipation, contemporary history, and all history which is nothing if not contemporary. It has not only been an eye-opener against conservatism, but against "the dangers of disobedience" and against the shortsightedness of precipitate revolution in a people who had not yet found their feet firm in the soil of independent India. Surely, none of us want to enact Burma or Indonesia in India. None would copy Indo-China or China. None would be blind followers of Russia. And none would have us tied to the apron-strings of Great Britain or the United States of America. We want to be

(Continued On Page 25)

PATTER:

The 'Honest' Congressman

By Asude

This is not a political thesis. It is only accidental that the "honest" man in the case happened to be a Congressman. After all, accidents do happen in the best of families.

I would have never heard of this "honest" Congressman but for the young man, the young man who came to my den asking for my help to secure a billet for him. I was surprised that he should come to me to all, for I understood that all young men out of employment were going as attaches to Geneva, or Paris, or Moscow.

He said that he had no such luck. And his main handicap was that he had two uncles for patrons,—officers of State. That was not clear till he expanded further on the theme.

In answer to my queries, he explained that he had tried everything before he had come to me. He had tried to fit in with the Powers of the Secretariat who were giving jobs,—in matters both political as well as personal. But the trouble was that the Government was indulging all the time in a sort of "General Post" game, and he could not keep pace with the quick-changes.

He was a meat-eater once but he had become a grass-and-root addict when Mr. Narasimhan became Secretary of the Finance Department and a job fell vacant under him. But what happened? By the time he was getting ready to meet Mr. Narasimhan, the latter was whisked off to the Commerce Department and Mr. Bhatija succeeded him. This Bhatija did not care either for grass or roots and had good red meat for every meal.

So, he returned to his meat-eating. And then, hardly had Bhatija settled down to his job when he prestol! Mr. Venkataswamy took over from him. And as all the world knows, Mr. Venkataswamy lived only on chili and tamarind juice. So he took to chili and tamarind too.

so that he could lead the talk to the virtues of chili and tamarind when he went for his interview with Mr. Venkataswamy. But Mr. V. stayed only for a fortnight in the Finance Department, and all that this young man got for his pains was a permanent pain in the inner works following a violent attack of dysentery.

And then, Dress. In his stride up the path to a job, he had given away all his British-cut suits and worn kurtas, vests, sherwanis, Lucknow pyjamas,—and dhoti, both in Bengalee and Madras styles,—to suit the gods as they passed in the secretarial panorama. But always, always the gods were quicker than he.

When he went to meet Mr. Khanna, a shalwar-clad stalwart from Peshawar, he went in a shalwar too to placate him. But what did he find? A gentleman from Rajahmundry, all clean-shaven but for a little tuft sticking out on the top of the head was sitting in Khanna's chair clad in nothing but a spotless khaddar dhoti. Khanna had been rushed to Montreux for something.

And then I remembered about his two uncles,—who were themselves fairly high up in the cadre. Could they not do something for him, a chit or two to the Higher gods? The young man gave a sort of lop-sided laugh and said that the Press had put a kybosh on all that sort of thing.

Ministers, I was understood, were chary about appointing applicants on "chits" since the hullabaloo had started over brothers and sisters being posted at Paris and elsewhere. "Favouritism!" "Family-feeding!" were some of the full-throated cries being heard all over Fleet Street. His two patrons were ready to help—but they would do no canvassing. It was useless, even dangerous.

And this, the youngster moaned, just when an excellent job had fallen vacant which might be his,—only if the two relatives would back him up. But they wouldn't. The Man at the Top who made the appointment was a Congressman. A Congressman with "Honesty" on the brain. In short, a crank, a freak. He would definitely turn down any applicant who tried influencing him.

What about the other applicants, I enquired, and what were they doing? He said that there was a youth by the name of C. Raman, a brilliant fellow, carried away all the prizes at school and so on. He could not dance the Conga but the Congressman did not care for the Conga either. That chap was the only one who stood between him and the job. For the others had fallen into the old error of trying "pulls" with the job-giver. And, he knew, that the job-giver would make short work of that gang.

That was how the lay-out stood: one brilliant youth with only prizes but no patrons, and another burnished youth with no prizes but two top-ranking patrons. And the patrons would give no chits to the Boss. But what was to be done? What would you do, reader?...It took me three minutes to light upon the obvious solution.

I told the young man that he would have to make his patrons give letters to the Boss. "But I tell you, they won't!" exploded the boy. I assured him that they would. It was merely a case of drafting. They did not know how to put it, and I would give him the drafts myself. He was only to make them to his sponsors, made out the drafts then and there and passed them on to him. He read them and his eyes bulged out like toy balloons. "But!...but!...he spluttered, "How?...How will it do any good?...I don't see..."

He yammered like that some more. I told him that he was not to "see" anything but just to take the drafts to his patrons. They would understand.

He went. That was three weeks ago. And this morning, he came to this bungalow, and the first thing he did was to bend down and start tickling the soles of my feet. He explained that he wished to take the dust of my feet for he had got the JOB. Jai Hind!

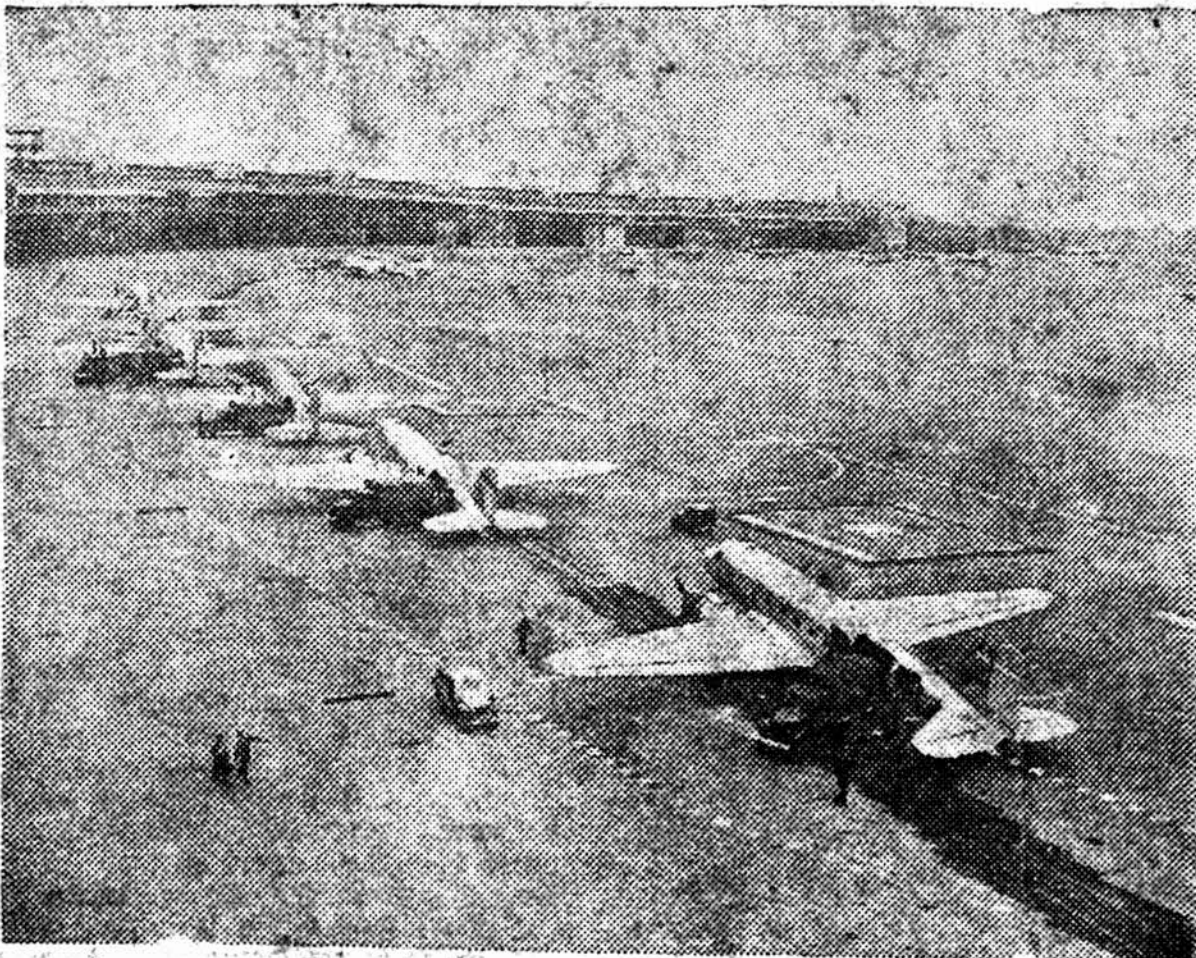
And NOW! I am not by nature a mean man, and so here are the two drafts in case you have need to use them.

"My dear Ramaswamy (that was the Big Boss, the "Honest" man), I understand that the job of a Deputy-Director has just fallen vacant in your Department. Now, I know of an excellent young man for the post,—C. RAMAN in which I am personally interested. A very capable youth with first-class testimonials and all that sort of thing. As you know, we have to help each other in matters like this, and I shall, of course, be glad to do the same for any protégé of yours if it comes my way. This, of course, is entirely between ourselves. Yours sincerely,

"My dear Ramaswamy, I hear that you need a Deputy-Director in your Department. Well I shall be very grateful if you could see your way to appoint my young friend, C. RAMAN in the post. A first-class fellow with excellent connections. Very popular at dance-clubs, I understand, and so on. I am personally interested in his career. By the way, somebody told me that you were in difficulty about getting fine-spun khadi at Delhi. I think I could get you a good supply from Bangalore, shall I? It would come very cheap, I assure you and no trouble at all. Yours sincerely,

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AIR LIFT FOR BERLIN



Tempelhof Air Base at Berlin, Germany, showing United States Air Force airplanes unloading their cargoes of foodstuffs and other supplies for 2,400,000 of Berlin's population.



Barrels of oil and piles of coal, transported by United States Air Force airplanes through the Frankfurt-Berlin air corridor, await truck transport to distribution depots.



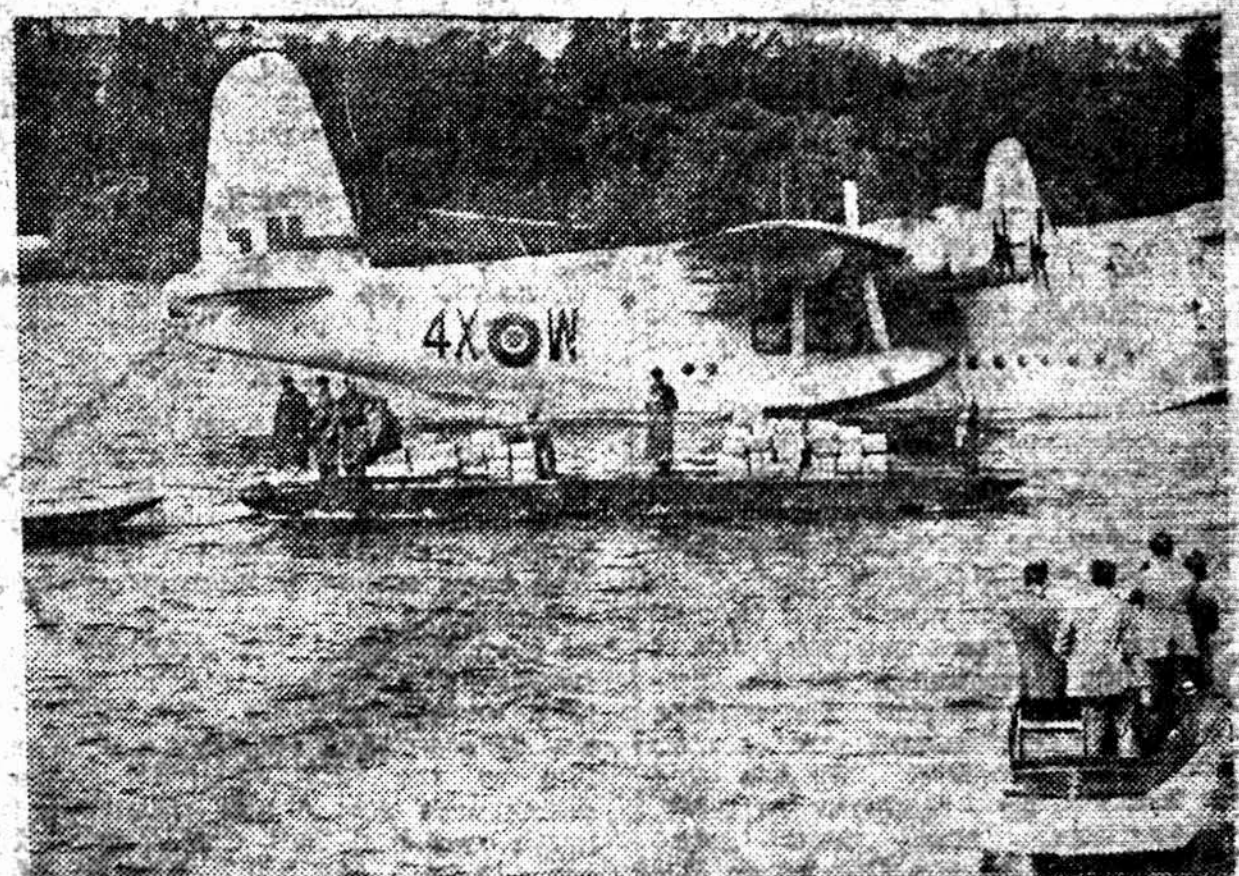
Sacks of flour being loaded into one of the many C-54 United States Air Force airplanes that maintain regular delivery schedules to Berlin. These planes carry up to ten tons of oil, coal, medical or other supplies.



Scene at the United States Army Quarter Master Depot at Garmisch, Germany, showing truck drivers on the parking lot awaiting orders to load their carriers for the trip to bases near Frankfurt.



A loaded C-54, a unit of the United States Air Force fleet of airplanes transporting oil, coal, medical supplies, milk, flour and other foodstuffs to provide the necessities of life for 2,400,000 of Berlin's population.



A Sunderland flying boat on the waters of Lake Wannsee, Berlin. A part of the huge cargo transported by the craft has been piled on a lighter and is starting for the shore.